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Farm and Ranch Review

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APRIL, 1944

FORTIETH YEAR OF SERVICE TO WESTERN AGRICULTURE

'PUT VICTORY FIRST'

Slogan of Canada's Sixth Victory Loan

ABOVE a fresh page of world history the pen is poised to write in crimson of awe-inspiring military events. Hundreds of thousands of British, American and Canadian servicemen, and those of other of the United Nations, keenly trained and adequately equipped, await the order to launch the Battle of Western Europe. The dream of an obscure Austrian corporal—a pawn in the hands of German Junkers obsessed with the lust of slaughter, torment and rape—draws to a close. Overwhelming victory at arms for the forces of Right may be closer than we credit.

But this triumph, and it must be complete for we dare not leave to chance the participation of another generation in a ghastly, German-inspired conflict such as this, cannot be achieved without further sacrifice.

Gallant men, on land, sea, and in the air, offer their lives; beside this, and the already heavy toll of death and injury, all else pales into insignificance.

True, throughout Canada and in other of the United Nations, countless war-workers, women as well as men, have labored unceasingly that this time of definite action toward Victory might come. Theirs has been a mighty job; it has been nobly done.

And on the farms stretching across this country, with the younger folk gone to the armed services or to the heavy industries of war, hundreds of thousands of older men and women have taken up the full task of wartime food production. Every pound of every essential food product asked for by the United Nations from the farms of Canada has been forthcoming; our farm people have reason for pride in the manner in which they have discharged their important responsibilities.

A trained, combatant force! Munitions! Foodstuffs! The long road from Dunkirk, Greece, Hong Kong and Pearl Harbor has been traversed. We are ready for the offensive.

There are those who proclaim this conflict will end in two months. Others say six; some a year. Who can tell? And

by what means? Significantly, those who head our United Nations are silent as to the date of Victory. They assure us of it, but mark no calendar. It is for all of us then to carry on, straining every nerve and converting every resource to hasten that day. That despicable company headed by Hitler and Goebbels asks nothing better than that we consider the war won and relax from our efforts.

As we continue to do our individual parts to hasten the coming of peace, let us remember this: from Halifax to Vancouver Island there is an ever-widening chain of Canadian homes wherein sorrow dwells. Our casualty lists are lengthening. Much of the flower of our youth has been and, so long as the war lasts, will continue to be taken from us.

We talk in brave terms of our hopes for post-war Canada. How in Heaven's name can we re-build a peace-time Canada worthy of the name without the best of our manpower to guide and fashion and achieve the projects that must be undertaken to make this country a fit place for those who come after us to live and work in, finding peace and satisfaction? For twenty years this Canada has been the poorer because during 1914 and 1918 more than 70,000 of her sons found graves outside her borders. The leadership they could have given as civilians, and which could have meant so much to Canada, was lost.

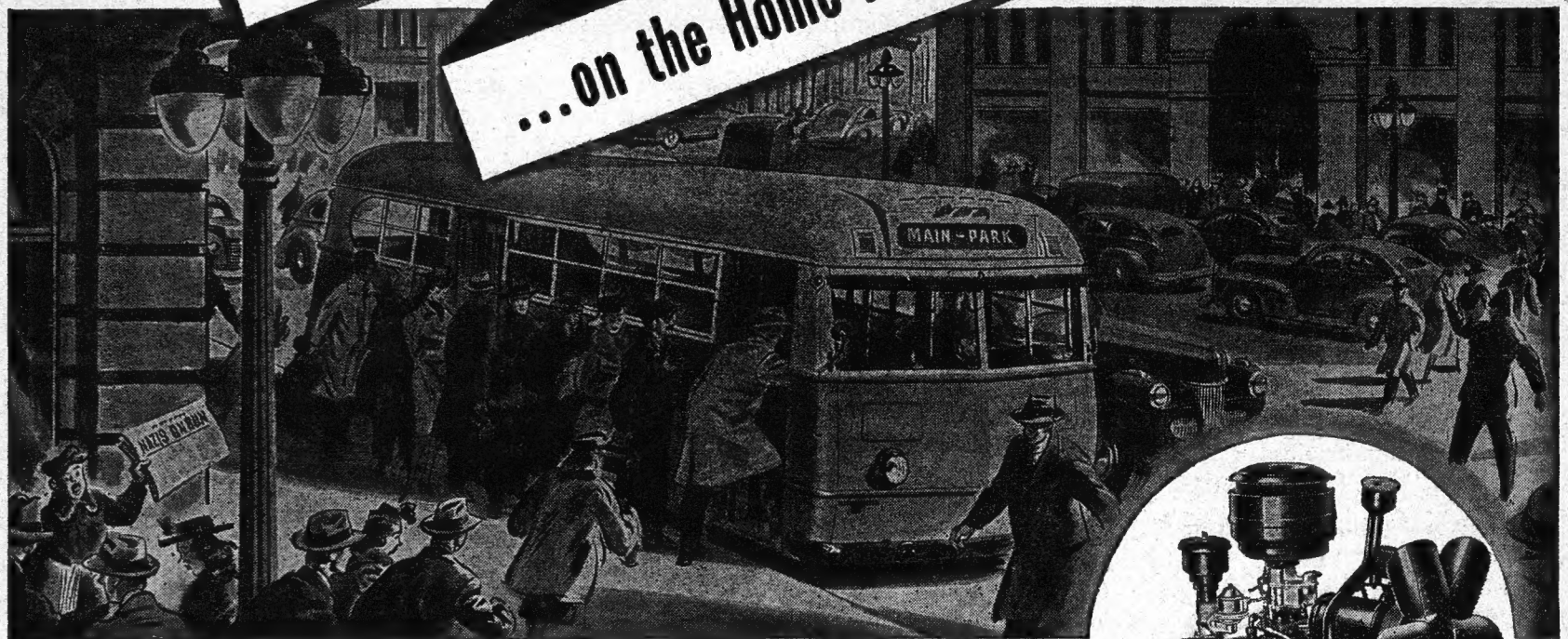
Now, again, much of the potential leadership of fifteen and twenty years hence is being taken from our nation. The terrible effect of this war on post-war Canada, in addition to the ghastliness of the conflict itself, should spur each of us to continued maximum achievements.

It is with this thought the *Farm and Ranch Review* plays its part in introducing to its readers Canada's Sixth Victory Loan. Every bond purchased between April 1 and May 13 means the bringing closer of Victory. Every bond purchase, even though it be for one of the smallest denominations, will help to preserve for post-war Canada, the peace and energy of a young Canadian now in uniform.

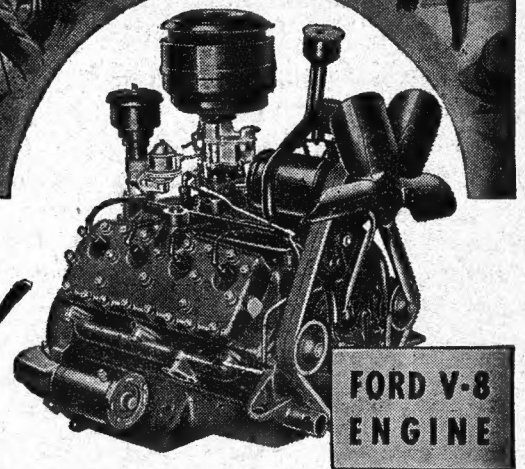
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RECENT EGG PRICE DROP EXPLAINED

By COLIN G. GROFF,

Secretary Canadian Federation of Agriculture

THE rather sudden drop in the price of eggs from ceilings to floors a few weeks ago, was disconcerting to many poultry producers, and brought sharp criticism, as did the new export paying prices set by the special products board, which act as "floor" prices to domestic markets.

The sudden drop of floor prices, occurring within the short space of a couple of weeks, was similar to what occurred a year ago about the same time, and was due largely to the fact that the egg price situation just now in Canada is an artificial one, with little opportunity for prices to respond normally to market conditions. There is a fixed ceiling beyond which egg prices cannot go, and the purchasing power of the people is such to-day that they have been able to pay up to ceiling prices for eggs for a longer period than would normally be the case, so that when egg supplies reached a saturation point in the domestic market, the drop came more suddenly and prices went to the floor more quickly than would have been the case if prices were able to respond normally to market conditions.

Technically speaking, there is no floor on egg prices. The export paying price for eggs under the British contract provides the floor, for the reason that the special products board is committed to accept delivery of all eggs offered at the price set under the British contract, and that price automatically becomes the floor for the domestic market. Some say,—why not set a domestic floor price closer to the ceiling price. The answer is that it would not then be possible to get eggs for the British contract at the price the products board are able to pay under that contract. In fact, the products board was unable to fill its contract for Britain completely last year, because the domestic price rose above the export price before buying for the British contract could be completed.

Supplies Ample

The situation at the moment is that there are ample supplies of eggs for domestic requirements. Not only that, the special products board is being offered eggs for the British contract at the export paying prices at a rate four times that at which they were buying at this time last year. This winter has been more favourable than last for production, and the meat situation is improved. Even beyond these factors, production generally is higher than last year.

About 90 per cent of Canada's 735,000 farmers keep poultry, and last year egg production, despite adverse factors, reached 340 million dozen, a record production. This year the objective is 360 million dozen.

As to the new export paying prices, which act as a floor for domestic prices, the special products board this year adopted the system of fixing a definite price to prevail for the entire buying season, instead of fixing these prices every two months as was the case last year, a fluctuating system which many producers said was unsatisfactory. The

permanent price this year is on the basis of an average of the various prices paid last year, and while it is somewhat lower than the prices paid at this time last year, is substantially higher for the spring and summer months than last year; at Winnipeg they will be 1½ cents a dozen higher than last summer and at Toronto about a half cent higher.

Potential Farmers

AFTER the war every farm boy should have a chance to farm, said Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Dominion Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in a recent address.

With the return of the armed forces under the Veterans' Land Act farm manpower in Canada will be reinforced temporarily to some extent, but that will not insure the maintenance of the farm population. It has been estimated that farm ownership changes once in every period of 25 years, he said. Our present farm ownership population is much older than normal, so it may be expected to change quite rapidly in the next decade.

The returned soldier who desires to become a farm owner will be in a position to purchase a farm under favourable terms. The farmer who owns a farm and has a son who desires to farm can make it possible for that boy to farm. A few farmers may be able to make it possible for more than one son to farm, but many farm boys who may desire to farm are unable to do so, because they are unable to purchase a farm.

The farmer who has no boys, or none who want to farm, is obliged to sell the farm when he is through.

The farm boys in any community ought to be the logical successors of farms in that community as they were in previous generations. There is good reason to believe that they would continue to be were it not for the fact that the cash investment required under present conditions is beyond their reach. These boys ought to be just as good a farmer risk as they ever were and if means could be found for assuming that risk every farm boy would have a chance to farm.

HOG POPULATION UP

NUMBER of hogs on farms in Canada at December 1, 1943, reached the highest level in all time. The total of 9,473,000 head represents an increase of 1,723,000 head, or 22 per cent, over the corresponding date for 1942. The increase was common to all provinces with the exception of Ontario and was particularly marked in the three Prairie Provinces.

The high number of hogs on farms at December 1, has been reflected in marketings during the first two months of 1944 and indicates that marketings are likely to continue heavy throughout the first six months of 1944.

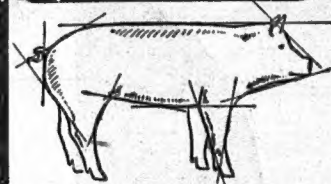
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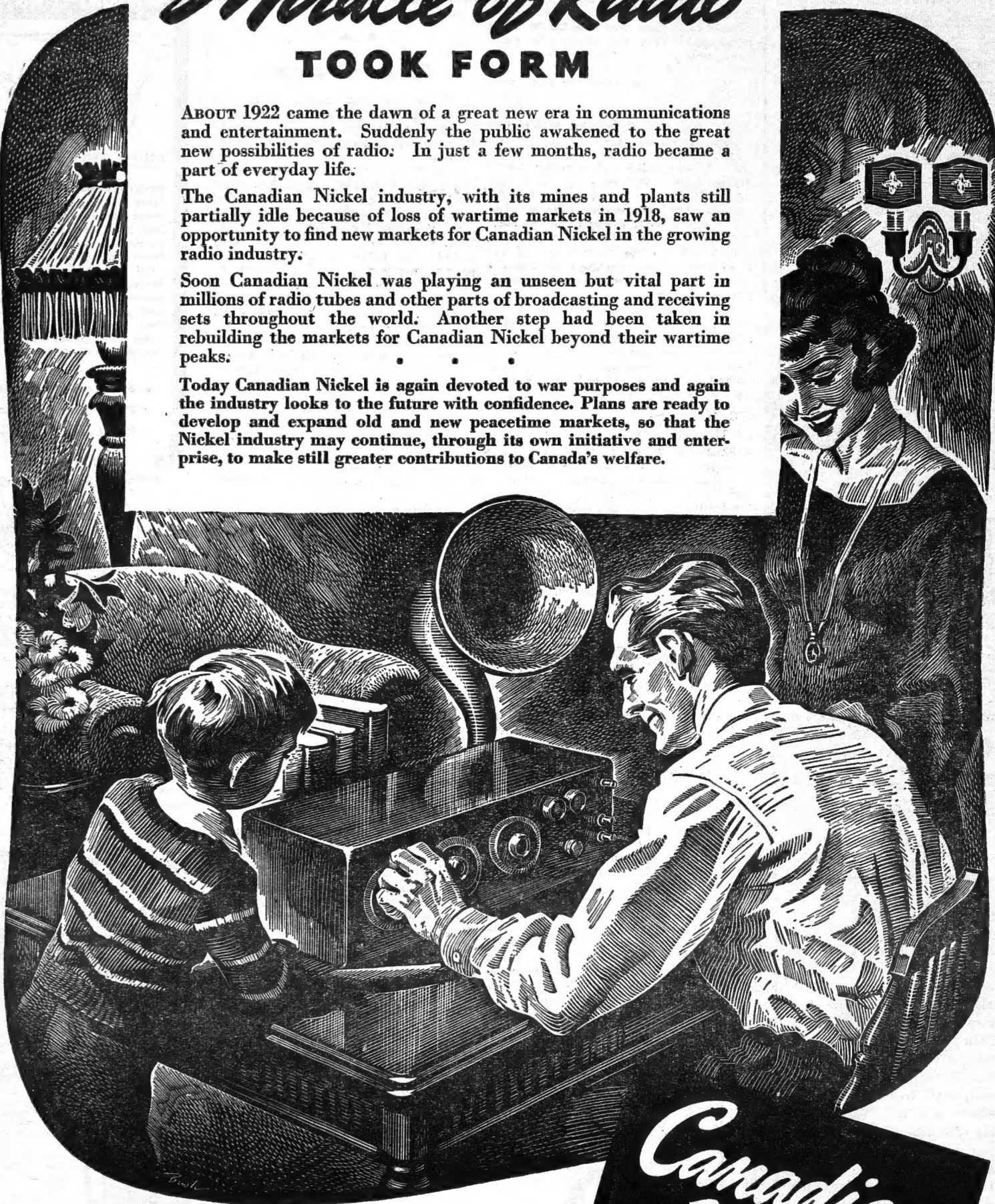
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CALGARY

April, 1944

CANADA

Number 4

DEBT-FREE MONEY

Articles and letters in the western press, urging the Federal government to use the medium of "debt-free" money to finance the war, appear with increasing frequency. The writers, however, give no information whatever as to what debt-free money is supposed to be and to do. As a matter of public interest, I have taken some trouble to ascertain exactly what the term means, but without success.

I take it that the proposal is to create some sort of currency. When the Bank of Canada issues a two-dollar bill, it bears the inscription that it "will pay the bearer on demand" the sum of two dollars. In other words the bill is an order on the bank for two dollars, which means that it is a non-interest bearing, promissory demand note. The bank owes the holder two dollars. It is a debt by the government to the bearer, just the same as an implement note given for a mowing machine. We should be told how it is possible to change that situation through any sort of manipulation.

HOW THE WHEELS GO AROUND

The knowing ones will probably remark, with a smile, that the two-dollars the bank undertakes to pay "on demand" is merely another two-dollar Bank of Canada note. That is perfectly true at the moment and for the period during which gold remains withdrawn from circulation. That, however, will pass. But in order that the two-dollar bill may always have a purchasing power in the market of its face value, there is an implied guarantee by the government to the effect that it will resist the temptation to abuse its note issuing power, in order to obtain a large volume of interest-free money, and will only issue paper currency to the extent of bona fide public demand and use.

The active note circulation of the Bank of Canada is, as a matter of fact, now twice as high as it was two years ago. That is probably due to increased business activities. But we have perhaps found it necessary in these strenuous times to depart to some extent from the regulating control based on our gold holding. Be that as it may, in the end it all comes down to the degree of confidence the citizen reposes in the good faith of his government. After the last war many countries in Europe abused that confidence and, as a consequence, ruined millions of their citizens. In many cases currencies became absolutely worthless. Just waste paper.

When the contract for building a half-million dollar bridge is completed, the government hands the contractor a cheque for that amount. He deposits it to his credit in a commercial bank and draws cheques against it.

The bank then deposits it in the Bank of Canada. The government now owes the central bank half a million dollars, which is liquidated by government deposits of revenues collected. The central bank then



may withdraw from circulation half a million dollars worth of currency. That ends the transaction. It all looks uncommonly like "fountain pen" financing.

STRAIGHT THINKING

But let us not labour under any misleading illusions. *The financial key move was the collection of taxes* and, mark well, John Citizen did not get his tax money from Santa Claus. For every dollar bill he paid the government he did useful work in production or service. By and large he earned every penny of it with work that somebody paid for. So the real story is, that our bridge was actually paid for by exchanging the more or less useful work of many tax-paying citizens, in their various spheres of activity, for the work directly involved in building this structure. That is how it was financed. The incidental exchange of cheques and currency was merely a routine accounting matter of no particular significance or importance. It kept the record straight, but contributed not one iota towards building the bridge.

This, then, is the set-up we function under. If there is any way of financing a war expenditure of three or four million dollars a day without taxing John Citizen out of house and home, or without incurring any astronomical public debt, such a plan is obviously worth billions to the people of Canada. The "debt-free" money advocates stoutly claim that there is such a way. It is, therefore, up to them to explain briefly and in precise language the mechanism involved.

Needless to add, our columns are wide open to any such constructive, practical contributions, which stick to the main and only useful point: *The exact mechanism.* No propaganda or long-winded lectures are wanted. In fact, they are not needed. If the mechanism itself is anywhere near sound and feasible, the public will at once demand its adoption, a harrassed Finance Minister will take a well-earned holiday

and the taxpayers will offer up heartfelt thanksgivings and hail the inventors of the plan as the saviours of our civilization. No greater boon could be conferred on mankind. Information, Please!

PHANTOM PURCHASING POWER.

If, however, anyone labours under the soothing illusion that governments can provide real, honest-to-goodness purchasing power for free distribution, simply by setting the printing presses going and turning out unlimited quantities of little slips of coloured paper, his mind is far removed from the hard-boiled world we are all living in and the cold facts of life and of economic law, not to mention ordinary common sense. *Unhappily, no monetary trick can ever be invented which would relieve humanity of the age-old admonition to "eat its bread in the sweat of its brow."* And perhaps it is just as well.

This, however, is what stumps me completely. We are at the moment engaged in a gigantic world struggle. Governments everywhere are straining every nerve to provide the astronomical purchasing power needed to carry on this ruinous conflict. All these dog-weary governments have at their command in the present hour of national peril the patriotic services of the best brains civilization has produced to advise them on financing the war with the smallest possible shock to the citizens. And the autocracies, at any rate, could put into effect over night the most revolutionary monetary system they desired by a mere scratch of the pen of a single individual.

I hope no one is simple minded enough to resort to the old gag and seriously suggest that Stalin and Hitler, for example, are the abject slaves of these sinister "international financiers" we hear so much, and know so little, about and dare not institute social credit. That outworn argument has provided a plausible alibi so far with credulous people. But what is left of "international financiers" to-day, outside concentration camps and cemeteries, would hardly frighten such hardened citizens as Stalin and Hitler. If, by the way, these "financiers" provoke war for personal gain, as has been suggested, they must be a pack of d— fools, seeing that interest rates — on which they prosper — have fallen on commercial paper from about 7 per cent in 1920 to one-half of one per cent to-day. They are lower than they have been for the past century.

Why has no nation on earth in the present dire emergency adopted a financial system even remotely resembling that of Major Douglas? Some of them, notably Great Britain and Australia, hopefully made a painstaking and competent investigation, but finally rejected the theory as entirely fantastic. *Why are they all, without exception, financing the war along time-honoured lines?* Are we bound to conclude that the whole world is mad, saving and excepting Major Douglas and his handful of trustful disciples?

THE editorials appearing on this page were written by the late C. W. PETERSON, prior to his sudden death, February 4.

The publishers assure their readers and advertisers that no change of policy concerning this publication will be made as a result of the passing of the former Editor-in-Chief.



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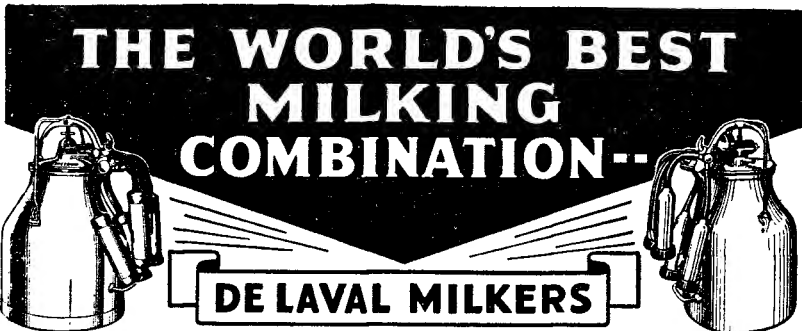
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4. Use of the Strip Cup—Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of

- milk from each quarter into strip cup. Inspect for abnormal milk; if present, milk cow last. (Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid let-down of the milk.)
5. Apply teat-cups immediately after using Strip Cup. Hold and apply teat-cups properly so that no vacuum is lost and least amount of air is admitted.
6. Teat-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3 to 4 minutes. Hand stripping should be employed chiefly for purposes of inspection, and should consist of only a few full hand squeezes from each quarter. Do not prolong hand stripping. Machine stripping can be done just before removing teat-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

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2. Wash bowl and tinware immediately after each time separator is used.
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PETERBOROUGH MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Protest Live Stock Situation

CONCERNED with the lack of stability in cattle and lamb markets, between three and four hundred farmers, ranchers and feeders met in Lethbridge, March 15, under the auspices of several organizations interested in livestock. W. F. Russell, Lethbridge, president, and C. O. Asplund, secretary-manager, Lethbridge Central Feeders' Association, was secretary.

Following three hours' discussion of the present situation, several resolutions were adopted.

A committee consisting of E. Burton, Medicine Hat; R. H. Dahl, Raymond, and A. B. Haastad, Bentley, was later named to proceed to Ottawa and lay before the authorities there the concern and views of the meeting.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting dealing specifically with the livestock situation were as follows:

Whereas to aid the Dominion Government through the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the ranchers and farmers agreed to relinquish to the Wartime Food Corporation the right to export their cattle;

And whereas, they also agreed to forego the American export cattle price determining factor for their production;

And whereas they agreed to take a fair Canadian price in line with government ceiling prices provided;

- (a) Cost of production would be reviewed from time to time when thought necessary by the producers, and
- (b) The Wartime Food Corporation would in periods of surplus supplies actually purchase live cattle in line with government floor prices and export same;

And whereas prices for certain classes of live cattle have been and are now considered under the equivalent of the floor prices on wholesale dressed beef;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this meeting of ranchers, farmers, and feeders and their association representatives, does hereby call upon the Federal Government to implement immediately the undertaking made on October 7th, 1942, press release 0231 by Chairman Donald Gordon, namely "The Wartime Food Corporation will be prepared to buy cattle if there is at any time a surplus which threatens to depress cattle prices unduly, and after providing a reserve supply for domestic consumption, will export any remaining surplus cattle," and restated by Mr. F. S. Grisdale, Deputy Foods Co-ordinator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in his letter of February 18th, 1944, addressed to the Western Stock Growers' Association;

"Under the present arrangement for removing live cattle, the Wartime Food Corporation is the sole agency that has this responsibility and their responsibility would be confined to buying the cattle outright and exporting them to the United States. If the Corporation bought cattle in this country, it would be at our market prices and they would be sold in the United States at whatever prices they would bring."

And that in the event the foregoing action be not taken immediately, that this meeting demands the reopening of the United States market for live cattle at once, and that livestock producers be permitted to benefit from their exportations to that market.

Whereas the Canadian Meat Board has been constituted to purchase meat and by so doing give effective assistance and control of floor prices on meat production;

And whereas the livestock producers are most vitally concerned in the protection of the industry;

And whereas the present membership of the Meat Board is comprised of the Hon. J. G. Taggart, Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Adrian Morin, Quebec Livestock Commissioner; Mr. S. E. Todd, Executive Secretary of the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers, and Mr. L. C. McQuatt, general agricultural agent of the C.P.R. and director of Eastern Abattoirs Ltd.;

And whereas it is believed that the representation on the Board by the processing phase of the industry is

predominant and could be detrimental to the vital interests of the livestock industry;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this meeting of ranchers, farmers and feeders hereby petitions the Federal Government to expand the membership of the Meat Board to five, to include one who will be truly representative of the livestock producers, and in view of the predominant position occupied by Alberta's livestock industry that this representation be recommended for appointment by the Alberta Federation of Agriculture in consultation with the Council of Western Beef Producers.

Whereas the lamb and sheep feeders are facing ruinously low prices which will doubtless seriously reduce the operations of the feeders of those classes of livestock in the future;

And whereas we have been told by Mr. F. S. Grisdale that the Food Board is now authorized to buy lamb for export prices comparable with the floor price for carcasses, i.e., 1 1/4 cents below the ceiling;

And whereas the same official has stated that this should mean an advance of approximately 75c per hundred live weight;

And whereas such an advance has not been made, but the market has remained almost stationary;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we ask the Federal Government to immediately make public live prices definitely related to carcass prices and which purchasers will be required to pay to producers.

Whereas the present government regulations relating to livestock cover only prices of dressed meat, and livestock producers are at a loss to know what a fair price for live cattle, sheep and lambs would be under the ceiling regulations;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Dominion Government immediately draw up a schedule of fair prices for live cattle, sheep and lambs as related to the dressed beef, mutton and lambs ceilings and publish the same, so that ranchers, farmers and feeders may know when they are getting equitable returns for their livestock.

...

Book Reviews

A TIMELY publication on a timely topic, "How to Prepare Your Income Tax", by Lancelot J. Smith, C.A., has been published by William Collins, Sons and Company, Canada, Ltd., 70 Bond Street, Toronto.

The author, member of a prominent eastern firm of chartered accountants, has spared no pains in simplifying the details of what to most citizens is a dread ordeal—the filing of income tax forms. All of the questions likely to arise in one's mind in connection with income tax are fully set forth and completely answered.

A section, complete with specimen forms, is devoted to the preparation of income tax forms covering farming and ranching.

To anyone having the responsibility of this tax compiling work this book will prove invaluable. Price, 50 cents.

...

War Record Published

THE splendid war record of Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company, Minneapolis, was the subject of a lengthy, well-illustrated article appearing in a recent issue of Automotive and Aviation Industries Magazine. The article reveals the many methods of production of war machines and munitions current in the Minneapolis-Moline plants.

...

CANADA'S biggest drug sales outlet is the Armed Forces, for which the Government spends annually about \$17,000,000 on drugs and medical supplies. Our purchases of VICTORY BONDS will help to keep our fighting men healthier.

BETTER LUBRICATION

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THE PROBLEM of repairs on a tractor, truck or car gets more difficult all the time. Scarcity of replacement parts and skilled labor makes a breakdown really serious nowadays.

That's the reason why more and more power-farmers are using Mobiloil. This better quality motor oil assures you the finest engine lubrication possible to obtain. It protects you against unnecessary and expensive breakdowns.

Mobiloil's tough, oily film cushions delicate and hard-to-replace bearing surfaces against heat and wear—even under the stress of heavy, continuous operation. It slows down depreciation and lengthens the useful life of your engine : : : improves engine operation : : : even saves on oil consumption, so many users claim.

True, Mobiloil costs a little more than ordinary oils. But it's worth more to you. See your Imperial Oil Agent or Dealer for correct grades of Mobiloil for your car, truck or tractor.

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Breeders' Notes

Elect Hereford Officers

AT the annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, held recently in Winnipeg, the following officers and directors were appointed: President, Frank Collicutt, Crossfield, Alta.; Vice-President, J. S. Palmer, Marsden, Sask.; Directors: George Rodanz, Toronto; R. W. Rutherford, Winnipeg, and L. V. Robson, Deleau, Man.; J. A. Paul, McDowall, and T. J. C. Reid, Moosomin, Sask.; William Moore, Garfield; W. A. Crawford-Frost, Nanton, and W. J. Edgar, Innisfail, Alta., and Chas. Turner, Westwood, B.C.

The constitution was altered to permit the changing of the name of a registered animal provided it already had no registered offspring. A new constitution is to be drafted and presented at the next annual meeting of the Association which is to be held next February in Toronto.

Resolutions were passed asking the Dominion Government to eliminate the special war tax imposed on pure-bred cattle being imported into Canada for herd improvement, and asking Provincial Governments to introduce regulations to prevent the sale of unregistered bulls at public auctions.

"Mumps" in Colts

THROAT swellings in colts and young horses should not be looked upon without concern at this time of the year, say veterinary authorities. Such swellings may be the first signs of colt distemper, an infectious disease which resembles mumps in children. Symptoms include lack of appetite, fever, and swelling of the throat—sometimes up to the ears. Colts affected by this disease should be kept out of drafts and bad weather, and a veterinarian should be called to prevent possible complications. The disease is infectious, and authorities point out that unless proper treatment is given, the victim may be left thick-winded.

Choosing Cattle Policy

IT pays to give careful consideration to both market and farm conditions before deciding upon a cattle policy or the kind to keep.

Near large cities or in countries where there is a dense population and land is expensive, the dairy cow is the most profitable. A retail market for whole milk is a favored plan where available, and the sale of cream usually ranks second, or sometimes the sale of whole milk in bulk. However, due to the perishable nature of the product the dairy farm cannot be too far from the market. The nearer to the market, the greater is the degree of specialization with the dairy cow serving as a living factory, converting rough feed and chop into milk.

The commercial beef herd is at home in districts far removed from centres of population and even far from railways where dairying would be impractical. Where land is low in price and not suitable for intensive farming, beef cattle may be produced at a low cost. Between the intensive farm near the city and the area far removed from railways there are many variations in conditions where the individual set-up should determine the kind of cattle to keep.

Dual Purposes

Many farmers within reasonable distance from markets prefer a cow which will give a reasonable quantity of milk and a beef carcass quite comparable to straight beef animals. From a small beginning in 1921 an effort has been made at the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Sask., to develop a herd of Shorthorn cattle carrying a reasonable balance of beef and milk. A good measure of success has been attained but such a programme presents a problem not common to either beef or dairy breeds in that two objects are sought. These were that beef and milk should be maintained at a proper balance for if one is given too much preference the other suffers.

Some object to the name Dual Purpose, others object to "Milking Shorthorns" and perhaps the name Shorthorn is sufficient for this breed. However, the fact remains that all Shorthorns in Canada are registered in the same herd book, and while there are other good breeds used for both beef and milk, the Shorthorns are by far the most popular. They are well adapted to the middle course which fits admirably into farm programmes in Canada.

CLYDE FILLY SOLD

THE Agassiz Experimental Farm has recently sold the two-year-old Clydesdale filly, Border Beauty, to C. Chase, Alberni, B.C. This filly is by the imported horse, Dunmore Fine Art and from Queen O' the May, by Craigie Maxwell.

Queen O' the May was grand champion at Vancouver in 1934 as a yearling, and also won the brood mare class at the world's fair, San Francisco, 1939. A foal full sister to Border Beauty was reserve champion at Chilliwack, last fall.

Control Cattle Lice

THERE are several kinds of lice and also of skin diseases that are a handicap to the comfort of cattle during the winter. Most cattle are lousy, and if not controlled, a great deal of feed is wasted for when cattle do not rest comfortably, they cannot be expected to make good use of their feed, state officers of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

In summer lice are more or less controlled by the occasional wash by rains, while the hair is thin, and if the cattle have a good washing with a two per cent. creolin solution in the spring, repeated in ten days, they will be fairly well cleaned up. In the fall and winter some commercial louse powder or derris root can be used. When derris root is sprinkled along the back and down as far as possible on the sides, around the tail and down towards the udder, it will be found to be very effective. Care, however, must be taken not to get any of the derris root in the animal's eyes. It will not cause any permanent injury, but will make them very sore for a few days.

Skin diseases, such as ringworm itch or mange, should be treated as soon as noticed. For ringworm, paint with five per cent iodine, and every three or four days put on some grease to loosen any scale. For mange or sores with a scabby appearance use 1 pound of sulphur, which has been boiled in one-half gallon of raw linseed oil and then four ounces of oil of tar added. Put this on sores while it is hot. Care must be taken while preparing not to let oil boil over and start a fire.

MATTHEWS HONOURED

CHARLES C. MATTHEWS, one of Alberta's most prominent and enthusiastic breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle was elected as president of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, when the annual meeting of that body was held in Brandon, March 18.

An eastern breeder, F. G. Todd, Lucknow, Ontario, was elected vice-president.

SHORTHORN QUALIFIES

CANADIAN Shorthorn Association reports Vanguard Pamela, two-year-old in the herd of Samuel Oxley, Vanguard, Sask., as the high animal in her age group in the 365-day division test for the month of February. Pamela produced 10,333 pounds milk, 431 pounds fat in the 365-day period ending with February.



Sure, he rules over you and your household—and you'd be surprised what power he wields over us at EATON'S, too.

Year in and year out, we've studied his every last need and requirement—and because we have made his health, his comfort and his appearance our business, EATON'S Catalogue has been the favorite place to shop for Babies Needs.

Whether it's a question of what's best for his tummy-ache, what's warmest for his beddy-bye or what to wear to make him the envy of the neighbors, you'll find the answer in EATON'S Catalogue—because EATON'S "The Store for Young Canada" KNOWS BABIES—knows them—well, ALMOST as well as Mother herself.

And of course, it's so easy to buy-by-mail from
EATON'S CATALOGUE—"A STORE BETWEEN COVERS"

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Feeding Young Chicks

AS time goes on, research tends to indicate that the early weeks of the life of the chick are of the utmost importance in determining its efficiency as a producing unit in adult life. Feeding, sanitation and management during this period should be considered with great care. For a longer or shorter period depending upon time of hatch, the chick is unable to supplement its feed through pasture in the sunshine a complete ration must be fed. Under most circumstances a ration suitable to fulfil these exacting requirements cannot be mixed on the farm because of lack of availability of essential ingredients and high cost of these when purchased in small lots, state officers of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. In addition, seeing that the starter mash which is fed during this period is consumed in relatively limited quantities, because of the small size of the chicks, it is probably poor economy to use other than a high-grade commercial starter mash during this crucial time when so much is at stake.

At a later period during the life of the chicks, that is, after six to eight weeks of age, the home mixing of feeds largely home grown may be attempted if conditions warrant, that is when good, green pasture and sufficient quantities of skim milk or buttermilk for continuous feeding are available. That the pasture must be green and succulent is emphasized and experiments carried out at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and elsewhere have indicated definitely that growing pullets have a considerable ability to supplement their mash and grain feeds through the use of pasture.

Because of danger of coccidial infection, particularly in late hatched chicks, sanitation in the brooder house is important. Frequent changing of floor litter and the placing of both drinking fountains and mash hoppers on frames covered with hardware cloth so that any spilled feed or water passes through the wire and the chicks cannot pick it up when contaminated with droppings, are of great assistance in controlling this or any other filth-borne disease. Both mash troughs and drinking vessels must be kept clean and the latter be of a type to prevent the chicks from getting their feet into the water.

Apart from disease, perhaps the most important management factor is temperature control. Both chilling and overheating are detrimental and both cause high mortality or stunted, unthrifty chicks which may prove to be a liability rather than an asset.

Water Saves Labour

LET the running water do the running instead of precious manpower, commences a bulletin issued by the Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating in which suggestions are given for making farm water installations more effective.

Many farmers who now have water are still not making the greatest possible use of this water in terms of labour savings. There may be an outlet which supplies troughs in cattle stalls and yet does not also provide water to the horse stalls, thus necessitating carrying water to the horses by pails or having to let the horses out to get water at some other outlet. Yet, in many such cases the water could be installed in the horse stalls as well for an extra cost of, let us say, \$30. Is it worth it? The way to find that out is to determine just how much time it takes to water the horses under the present system. In most cases the time cost comes to a great deal more than \$30 a year—and such an installation will last for many years.

Some plumbing equipment is scarce and slow in deliveries due to war, but much of the equipment needed by farmers is readily available. Thus today, when manpower is both expensive and difficult to get and when prices for production made possible by the use of manpower time are better than ever, there is every reason to make water do as much work as possible. To neglect to have it do so is false economy and wartime is no time for false economy on Canadian farms, concludes the Institute.



★ CONSIDER THESE FEATURES

- Fully enclosed oil bath clutch assembly assures longer life and smoother, quieter operation.
- Land wheel has Timken Roller Bearings for lighter draft and longer life.
- Timken Roller Bearings on the screw levers provide easier depth and levelling adjustment.
- Strongly braced, overhead frame construction, provides maximum clearance, eliminating plugging.
- New type, end thrust ball-bearings, sealed against dust and dirt, for disc gang ensure light draft.
- Cockshutt rear wheel assembly permits right hand turns without strain.
- New type, self-aligning safety hitch permits backing up.
- Cockshutt's positive sowing mechanism plus broadcast seeding method assures efficient seeding : : : bigger crops.

"Once over all over" . . . it Plows . . . it seeds . . . it tills.

● If your present plow, drill or tillage equipment is worn out . . . don't handicap yourself during the season to come with makeshift equipment . . . get 1944 off to a grand start by using a *triple-duty* Cockshutt Tiller Combine. Once over the land with this time- and labour-saving tool and the job is done . . . your soil is turned . . . your seed planted at the moisture level, *just the right depth* for quicker, more rapid germination. Besides speeding up seeding, the Cockshutt Tiller Combine minimizes soil disturbance, promotes rapid, healthy growth by conserving valuable moisture. It controls weeds and reduces seeding costs by approximately 50%. It is unexcelled as a summer-fallow implement and is ideal for after-harvest disking. Horse and tractor models . . . a size for every farm.

IMPORTANT

Sale of farm implements is still limited by Government rationing. If you can keep your present equipment in operation by prompt repairs and replacement of genuine Cockshutt Parts, by all means do so. If, however, your need is urgent, make an application, through your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer, for a permit to buy. Use the services of your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer for either repair or replacement, he is ready to serve you in every way possible.

COCKSHUTT

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BRANTFORD

WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

Is your CALF CROP profitable?

One of the most profitable crops you can have on your farm is your calf crop. You can build up your herd to the size and production level you wish, and "MIRACLE" CALF MEAL will help you every step of the way. It is designed to do the job of milk in furnishing the proper vitamins, minerals and other needed food elements. Your calves will grow stronger, faster and free from rickets. "MIRACLE" CALF MEAL means healthier calves and bigger profits!



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As the day of Victory approaches

... so does the day when Renfrew Cream Separators will again be available to all—to-day our Cream Separators help essential food production—for our troops—our allies and for the home front.

If you are one of those who are fortunate enough to possess a Renfrew Cream Separator keep it in repair. Due to a shortage of raw materials our output is limited... please be patient... the day is not far off, we all hope, when your Renfrew representative will be able to take care of your requirements promptly.

If it is essential that you have a new Cream Separator see your local Renfrew dealer or write direct to the company.

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Editorials by PRACTICAL FARMERS

IN regard to further organization of the United Farmers of Canada the local committee seem to feel that there are too many organizations looking to farmers for membership and support.

Deplores Duplication

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture is looked upon as the leading voice for Canadian farmers. Would it not be possible to organize locals of the C.F.A. using the machinery of the U.F.C. and the Wheat Pools? In this way the farmers could be organized on a national basis with the C.F.A. as the parent body. Why do we need both the U.F.C. and the C.F.A.? Are their aims not very much the same?

I believe the Federation is taking the lead and should be supported in preference to the U.F.C. I would like your opinion on this matter through this paper if you wish.—Elwood Goud, Sec., Estevan Wheat Pool Committee, Sask.

WHAT a pity we have not a modern Gilbert & Sullivan, what a name they would make, even Tin Pan Alley could go to town with our Dominion Government methods.

Last week they expressed alarm because Saskatchewan's population was down 12 per cent in two years, and that after draining off its people, they are also

Milk from "Dead" Cows

alarmed at the shortage of milk and butter and are offering a 35 cents per hundred pounds bonus on fluid milk—while at the same time the S.S.B. are driving off by eviction the old soldier settlers, and their dairy cows are going for beef. Oh, yes! and at the same time they have cut our butter ration in half.

Well, getting milk and butter from dead cows, even with a 35-cent bonus, is quite a trick, so perhaps Premier King, and Director G. Murchison of S.S.B. will put us wise. Why not clip this out and send to the Premier at Ottawa, postage is free, tell him it is butter you are needing. Farmers why feed a live dairy cow "IF" you can get milk from a dead one—S.S.B. style?—Three Crowns, Rochford Bridge, Alta.

I NOTICE an editorial in a recent issue of our newspaper, an article dealing with "Liquor and Time-wasting" in which the writer shows how the present regulations waste thousands of hours of valuable time and annoy and inconvenience permit holders.

Liquor Handling

No one would, for a moment, question the wisdom of any law that was going to save man-power and help the war effort, but it would seem that many government bureaus work overtime grinding out rules and regulations that are neither rhyme, reason or common sense, but whose whole object appears to be to annoy and inconvenience the people.

For instance why should a man be obliged to stand in line for hours daily, in order to get his quota of liquor? Why not let him get a week's supply and also buy for his neighbours if necessary, thus saving countless hours that are wasted and cutting the cost of dispensing by half? Or why should there be laws that force the farmer, in the busiest time, to leave his all-important work to buy his gas and other supplies.

There is no question that rules of this kind retard the war effort. Again what about this silly so-called "daylight saving"? It is actually a daylight waster of the most pronounced kind.

No sane man can dispute the fact that if we wish to save all the daylight, then 12 o'clock noon should exactly divide the hours of sunlight. So far from doing this there is many places where the hours of daylight before

noon are only half the number in the afternoon.

When will our governments learn sense and abolish a lot of these foolish and annoying regulations? — G. W. Stockton, Carlyle Sask.

OF late, much controversy has been going on about the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and now I notice the House of Commons is going to review its policies.

It would be interesting to know what radio listeners in general, or the man on the street, think of the CBC and its programmes. I for one desire to go on record as enjoying nearly all the CBC programmes. My impression has been that during the past year or two they have improved immensely. My humble opinion is that, as far as the west is concerned, the CBC is easily the best station on the air. This is not condemning the other stations as naturally they all carry some items of interest.

Applauds CBC

Much credit is due to those who are responsible for the present schedules of the CBC. I suppose they often wonder, with all the brickbats flying around, if their efforts are appreciated. I would hasten to say, yes, and keep up the good work. I am glad I have discovered this station on my radio dial. If others have had this experience I trust they will also make themselves heard.—D. B. Annis, Avonlea, Sask.

TWO-THIRDS of our citizens are supposed to favour free trade according to a recent Gallup Poll. This indicates a strong resentment of the tariff which on second thought might be modified to a reasonable middle course. Even more objectionable to me than the tariff itself is the stifling of competition, still, I'd be content with

Says Tariff "Boomeranged"

the free entry of tropical products, all aids for health and physical disabilities, raw materials for manufacturing purposes containing only a reasonable amount of processing, and such articles as reason dictates to avoid exorbitant prices. Also the cancellation of the 10 per cent war tax on imports since 1939, as other restrictions prevail which need not necessarily raise prices.

With few exceptions prices for manufactured goods are based on the U.S.A. retail price, plus tariff and sales tax, even though wages over there are higher. The duty is paid only on the wholesale price and I claim that it costs no more to operate a store at Windsor than at Detroit or in a Manitoba village than across the line in Dakota. Then why should 50 per cent (more or less) markup be applied to tariff and sales tax when 5 per cent would yield 15 per cent per annum on 300 per cent turnover, to cover interest and risk an additional investment?

No doubt there are cases where no tariff is needed. In fact, there might even be some where the amount of protection covers the entire Canadian manufacturers' selling price to the foreign agency. Wouldn't that be equal to getting the article free? What about a well-known product which sells for 58 cents in the U.S.A.? It was subject to a 20 per cent tariff on wholesale price and 8 per cent sales tax. Adding insult to injury, it seems, the retail price here was fixed at 95 cents. Advertising and profit must have been big factors in their wholesale price as the U.S.A. factory cost would have been only about 12 cents when these prices came into effect. Now there are also 11 per cent exchange and 10 per cent war import tax to consider.

Perhaps the tariff wouldn't have boomeranged on our standard of living as it has, if it weren't for the abuses.—J. W. Gilbert, Hanover, Ont.

BANKING IS ADAPTABLE

**...it changes constantly
to meet this country's
changing needs**

FOR INSTANCE...

Ever wonder where your ration coupons go? The answer is that your grocer takes your sugar, butter and other coupons to his bank, which acts as the government's agent in identifying and accounting for millions of spent coupons. This vast bookkeeping job—known as "Ration Coupon Banking"—is just one of the new, additional assignments which the banks have assumed as part of their wartime service.

Another is the payment, on behalf of the government, of certain subsidies arising out of wartime price control. Still another is the handling of exchange transactions as agents of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

At the same time the banks have arranged facilities to serve military establishments and new war-industry centres alike.

Through loans to industry and agriculture, they have helped to increase the supply of raw materials, weapons and food.

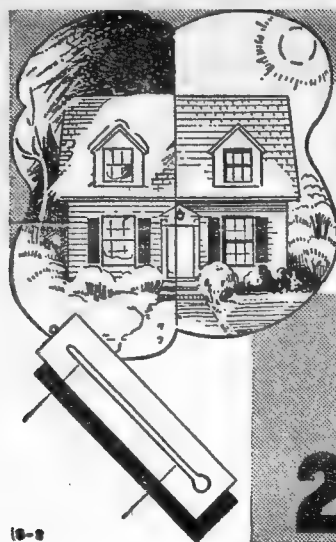
They have acted as issuing agents for approximately \$5,700,000,000 worth of Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates, as well as lending direct financial aid to the government through short term loans.

... All this in the face of widespread staff changes resulting from enlistments of 8,360 trained bank employees.

The war emergency has proved the readiness and ability of Canada's banks to adapt their services to new conditions. It has proved, once again, the strength of your banking system, which is providing a firm base of financial service for the greatest economic effort in the nation's history, and will with equal resourcefulness meet the challenge of the years ahead.



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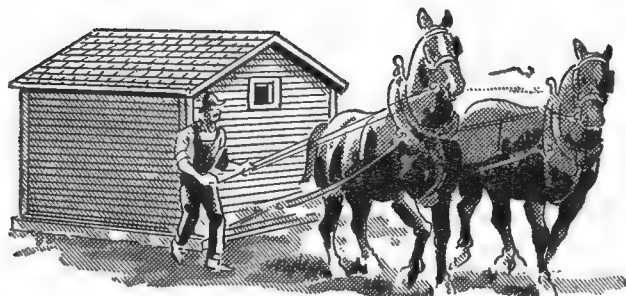
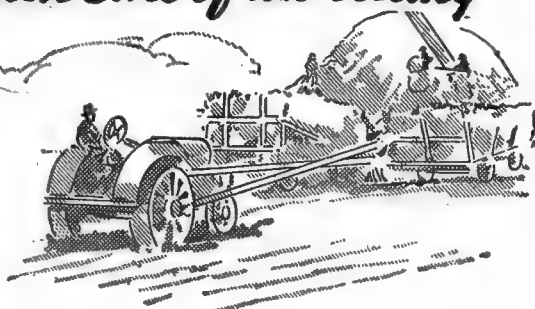
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2-COAT PAINT SYSTEM

This War Isn't Won Yet—Buy More VICTORY BONDS

The Government Has Taken Care of the Ceiling—



But What About The Walls and Roof!

With hungry millions waiting for our grain, none of Canada's crop should be allowed to deteriorate for lack of proper storage facilities.

With elevators and grainaries already bulging, farmers had to provide additional storage . . . and Beaver Lumber considers this a matter worthy of particular effort.

The Beaver Lumber agent has helped and will gladly continue to help solve your problems and work out your requirements . . . because the Company has tried to prepare for essential needs and to meet them with the best selection and quality of materials available.



For the best possible service consult the Beaver Lumber agent on your essential building needs at an early date.

BEAVER (ALBERTA) LUMBER
LIMITED

Concerning Subsidies

FARM organizations in the United States are strongly opposed to government subsidies for food. Canadian farm organizations have similar opinions. What they fear is that the government will remove subsidies after the war and the consumers will object to paying a reasonable price for food.

W. G. Wysor, general manager of the Southern States Co-operative, says: In 1929, when we had peacetime prosperity, there was no outcry about food costs. Food prices are now only 7 per cent above the 1929 level and living costs are up only 1.6 per cent. In contrast, the individual wage earner's income is up 59 per cent . . . to-day but 21 per cent of consumer income is spent for food. This is the lowest percentage in the nation's history. It is believed to be the lowest percentage of any nation on earth.

Albert S. Goss, master of the U.S. National Grange, says: Subsidies throw the burden which we are able to pay on the future generations. We cannot find words strong enough to express our disapproval of a policy transferring this cost to the children of the young men who are fighting our battles . . . subsidies lead to political control which is extremely hard to break. Subsidies are a demagogue's paradise. They enable him to promise higher prices to the producer and lower costs to the consumer. This cannot be kept up for long. Probably the worst danger in subsidies lies in the fact that they lead directly to chaos. — The Budget.

Soldier Farmers

A SURVEY of a group of 347,900 men serving in the Canadian armed forces, reveals that more than 108,618 showed a desire to learn trades and 65,052 had a preference for farming as a career after the war. The majority of these latter had more than two years' experience in farming before enlisting. As the Saint John Telegraph-Journal says, it is well to make provision for after-the-war positions for those who are fighting the country's battles but care must be taken to have the men properly trained to carry on in their chosen work.

For instance, there are people who consider farming one of the unskilled jobs, when in reality a man to be a success on a farm must be highly skilled. In agriculture one must have a knowledge of handling earth, selection of seed, planting, cultivation, harvesting and marketing to mention a few of the requirements. Besides being a skilled mechanic, he must have a business knowledge. Farming in these days is business even on the small acreage, and when one man attempts it alone, he must have a more versatile training and knowledge than in many other activities.

Probably one of the greatest causes of failure by newcomers to a farm is the lack of country experience by the farmer's wife. No matter how keen the wife may be for a life in the country, she is liable soon to get "fed up" with the experiment unless she has the power to overcome the urge to live in a more thickly populated place. Of course, the wife who has been brought up on a farm knows the problems which will arise.

In any case, no matter what calling the soldiers are to follow after the war, they must be fully trained, both mentally and physically, and fully equipped for the new undertaking. — P.E.I. Agriculturist.

Giant Cabbage Offered

JERSEY cabbages, which in the Channel Islands grow to the amazing height of 21 feet, have been tried out in Cortez Island, B.C., with remarkable success. Seeds from a 12-foot stalk are being sold by the Channel Islands Society at 25 cents a package, the proceeds going to the relief of evacuees from Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney.

Since 1940, when the Germans seized the Islands, this Society has sent \$10,000 overseas, as well as 200 cases of clothing. Its address is 2834 Balaclava Street, Vancouver, B.C.

MOST farmers will tell you they oppose subsidy — government — in-business—because they think it is economically unsound. Some who look further down this road speak with worried concern about the fundamental change it will make if we have much subsidy or government-in-business. Their moral support, therefore, both personally and through their farm organizations, is to oppose not only government-in-business in general, but even specifically the subsidies for more of it. Why, then, are they not effective in halting its progress?

The answer lies in two circumstances. First, farmers have not given sufficient attention to alternatives which remove the cause for agricultural subsidy, the most productive parent of state socialism or government-in-business. Second, they have become bewilderingly inconsistent.

Alternatives

What are the alternatives to government-in-business? They are self-reliance in the community, county, state and nation. Eventually a people gets the form of government it deserves.

A weak, confused, indifferent, soft help-hollerin' people get an asylum guard for their government . . . a government that handles them as the spineless, childish irresponsibles that they are. A thrifty, resourceful, energetic, courageous people get a government that respects their competence and leaves them free to develop their best qualities by continuous test of their mettle. In other words, character in our people, getting stronger instead of weaker, determines the course our government will take.

The finger of accusation can be fairly and properly pointed at farmers for having lost character to exactly that degree in which they have dodged the difficult but sound way out of their tight spots.

To be sure, farm product prices have not been in satisfactory balance with other prices. This has inflicted distress throughout agriculture. But how did this unsatisfactory price relationship commence?

Regardless of how much of it was the result of abuse gotten away with by other segments of society, this unsatisfactory price relationship revealed the farmers as not having done as much constructively to correct it as the occasion called for.

"Done Wrong By"

It may be argued that farmers were the Nell who wasn't done right by when "fast ones" were pulled by finance, labour, industry or commerce—or the consumers, for that matter—and hence it was up to farmers to "put one over" for themselves on the theory that one greed trumped by another corrects the situation. Whatever strategic effectiveness smart policies and selfish scheming may have, it is a trivial measure in comparison to the enormous constructive forces which farmers did neglect to use. Instead, they went to Washington, too, and set up the howl that has brought them subsidy patches all over the pants which they should have been able to mend by themselves. They have organized their protests instead of organizing their brainwork.

It is by organizing their brains that farmers can lead the way back to the self-reliance that checks the cancer of subsidies, halts the plague of economic sickness resulting in more and more government-in-business and protects us from an inevitable death of our democracy at the hands of state socialism.

If the fundamental weakness of the farmers' position is a letdown in character as exemplified by self-reliance, how can this condition be corrected?

The correction begins with the individual farmer, privately and in association with his neighbors. If unprofitable farming operations underlie the predicament that leads to economic maladjustments from which spring subsidies and government-in-business, then the challenge is to recruit the brainwork that will find and teach the application of profitable practices.

We have not yet effectively organized the "know-how" of farming if we continue to breed inferior livestock, to neglect the utmost in pasture and home-grown feed resources or the co-

Why Government in Business?

By KENNETH HINSHAW

Condensed from Co-operative Digest

operative utilization of labour and labour-saving equipment. We have not awakened to the challenge for thrift in farm living if we neglect to exploit any means by which more and better living can be economically provided at home.

Further Challenge

Beside the challenge to us to devise and apply intelligent thrift through greater organized effort, there is the very great challenge to adventure farther in the marketing of our products. Is it not something to consider that the milk once owned outright by farmers and for the production of which they have eked out insufficient income has,

in the hands of marketers, created enormous wealth for dairy product companies? The price of milk which has so disturbed farmers has bothered the dairy companies very little. Their prosperity lies in the multiple ways in which they cater to the public's desires—a stock in trade away from which the farmers have shut themselves almost completely.

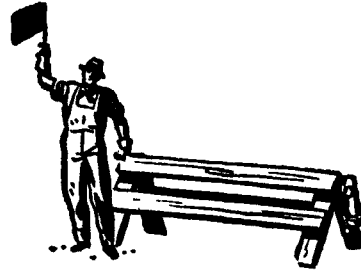
A hundred pounds of milk is mostly a hundred pounds of Nature's bounty, sweat and toil for all of which the wages are small—but out of that milk may come ice-cream and other enticing processed items which wrap up brains and ingenuity for which the wages are high.

Articulation Needed

Finally, there is the question of the influence farmers in national policies which lead us toward or away from government-in-business and its end product, state-socialism. Like a child who by work and thrift has learned as a man to know the value of a dollar, so also will a self-reliant farming people know the sound policies from the flim-flam. The further challenge to us is to be sure that the wholesome citizen is articulate that his voice is heard and his judgment revealed in the policy-making conference of the country.

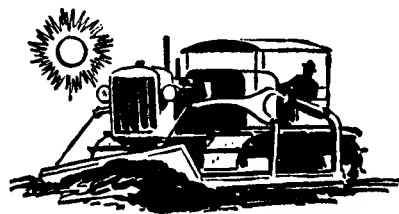
If we want government out of business and the emphasis put back on making us more self-reliant, we must stop portraying the farmer as the biggest beggar of all. We must demonstrate that farmers are going to look out for themselves and are stopping

(Continued on page 21)



The tacky, two-fisted grease that guards track rollers on every job

Track roller grease has a mighty difficult task to perform. It has to battle heat, cold, dust, and water—in addition to the pressure exerted by the weight of a tractor. It has to be *tough*, or it won't give track rollers the kind of protection they need.



And that's why so many tractor owners today won't use anything but Red Line Tractor Lubricant. Union Oil Company's researchmen made this grease so tough and versatile that it will guard track rollers under every operating condition.

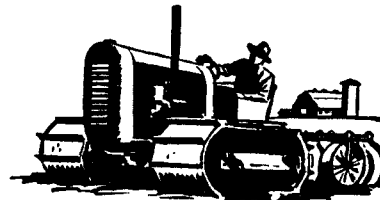
Red Line Tractor Lubricant is thick enough so that it won't leak out in hot weather—yet is thin enough so

that it will flow readily when the weather turns cold.

It's so tacky it will not dissolve in water. It adheres tightly to metal, forming a strong seal that resists penetration by dust and grit.

In other words, Red Line Tractor Lube *sticks*—it protects track rollers on every job.

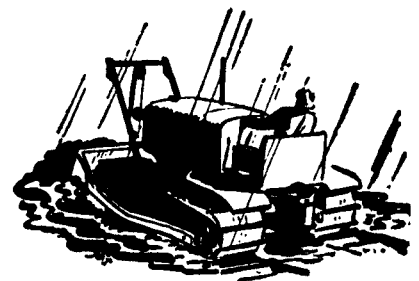
Red Line also makes an excellent heavy duty grease for general tractor



chassis lubrication. It does the same wear-saving job there as in track rollers.

Red Line Tractor Lubricant is one of a complete line of *quality* petro-

leum products made for farm use by Union Oil Company. So for a top-notch tractor lube—or any other

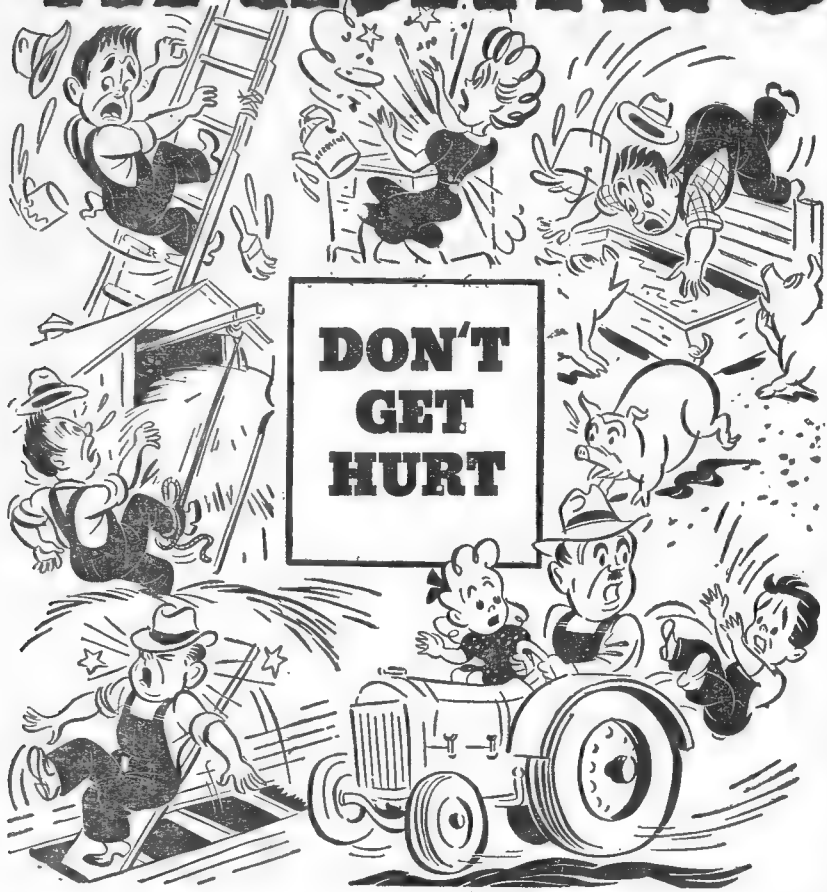


product you need—call your Union Oil Resident Manager today.

**RED LINE
TRACTOR LUBRICANT**



WARNING



War Doubles Danger on the Farm

THE year that this war started, twice as many American lives were lost by accident as were lost in all of World War I. Many times more were injured. Farms and farm homes had their full share of these accidents.

Wherever you are, whatever you do, that is where your danger lurks. Those who work with livestock have animal accidents, and those who work with machinery have machine accidents. There is no such thing as complete safety, not even in the house. There are almost as many fatal accidents in city and farm homes as on highways.

Accidents do not happen. They are caused. Most accidents are caused by people, few by things. Studies of accident records indicate that over 90 percent of all accidents . . . at least the accidents to farm people . . . are due to carelessness, ignorance, or deliberate disregard of well-known safety rules. Contributing factors are fatigue, for tired people are less alert, and unfamiliarity with a task or with equipment being used.

War has doubled the danger of farm accidents, mainly because so

many young or otherwise inexperienced people are helping to take the place of regular farm manpower. They do not know the principles of safety which are . . . or should be . . . second-nature to experienced farmers. Only by training them in safe ways can you do your part in preventing accidents.

Free Poster on Farm Safety

This company and other builders of farm machinery have gone to great lengths to provide safety features, such as shields around power take-off shafts and other moving parts. But only human care can fully guard against the dangers of power-driven knives and rolls, or wheels and disks pulled by tractor or animal power. Only caution can avoid dangers from poisons for pest control, of falls from ladders or lofts, from the heels of horses and from the special risks of fire on the farm.

Major points in farm safety are shown in a new placard, "Play Safe on the Farm." Write today for your free copy. J. I. Case Co., Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg.

CASE



IN THE WAR this company's first duty and greatest contribution is to build all the farm machines allowed under war restrictions, and to provide renewal parts for old machines. In addition every Case plant produces war material such as shell cases, gun mounts, pontoons, and complete wings for bombers. Besides your first duty of growing every possible pound of food you can speed the war and hasten the peace by putting every possible dollar into war bonds; and by turning in every possible pound of scrap.

Background OF THE WAR

By THE EDITOR

THE smaller countries of Europe, Finland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria have been in the headlines during March.

Eire, officially neutral, has been a storm-centre because of the refusal of her leader to take suggested steps to ensure that German agents, domiciled in de Valera's domain, be not permitted grandstand seats for the invasion by the United Nations of western Europe—the suggestions being offered by Britain and the United States.

Finland, unhappy pawn of the Nazi overlords, has been in fruitless peace negotiations with Russia, and the other continental countries, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, have made front-page news because geographically they are all on a probable path of the victorious Red armies en route to Germany.

Britain and the United States have long been concerned with the presence in Eire of German agents. Their leaders asked de Valera to have the Nazis pack their bags and go home. This de Valera refused to do. As a result Britain announced drastic restrictions on movements into Eire from Northern Ireland and from across the Irish Sea. The United Nations cannot be blamed if they seek to protect, as diligently as possible, the life of every man soon to be hurled across the English Channel. They suspect that men born in Eire, and now members of the British forces (and thousands have volunteered), can be prey for German fifth columnists while at home on leave. On top of this the gigantic preparations under way for the invasion of Western Europe no doubt reveal themselves to those as handy as the people in Eire.

Contrast in Methods

The British people remember grimly that de Valera's policies toward their country have cost them dearly. When the battle of the Atlantic was at its worst, the leader of Eire and his compatriots turned deaf ears to a suggestion that the United Nations be permitted to use bases in southern Ireland. Many men and ships were lost as a result. But it is to the everlasting credit of those who guide the destinies of our United Nations that Eire's refusal then, as now, was accepted without even a suggestion that sterner measures would have to be adopted to secure the desired results. What a contrast between Nazi and British-American methods! Hitler would have wasted no time with diplomatic messages.

Ever since the early-war, lightening thrusts by the Nazis in continental Europe, speculation has been rife that as a prelude to a grand-scale invasion of the British Isles, Hitler would use Eire as a jumping-off area. From most minds that thought long since has been dismissed; but in a few it still is firm. Some observers are of the opinion that when the invasion of western Europe is definitely under way, the Germans may attempt to retaliate by sending air-borne troops westward, if for no other reason than to create confusion and effect whatever sabotage is possible, and in such a scheme Eire might come in for attention. Whatever may be in store for the southern portion of the Green Isle, de Valera is continuing to steer his consistent, neutrality course.

Peace Talks Unsuccessful

Peace negotiations between unhappy Finland and Russia have not terminated with the hoped-for result. The stumbling block seems to have been the Moscow demand that Nazi troops now combatant in Finland against the Red armies be interned. Naturally, any influence Germany has in the little country, and she has plenty, has been concentrated on spiking this term, if no others, of the proposed armistice. So the war between mighty, victorious Russia and her little neighbour continues. The Red air arm, probably to impress the Finnish leaders with what

is in store for their country if the armistice is not concluded, have been bombing the Finnish capital, Helsinki, and other centres.

Charter is Questioned

Is the Atlantic Charter dead? Have Churchill and Roosevelt come to the conclusion it was unsound? Did the conference at Teheran with Russia's Stalin see the latter turn thumbs down on its terms? These are some of the questions heard during the month in the course of what, apart from the diplomatic and military events reported briefly in this column, has been the highlight of the news. The future status of Poland, a problem precipitated by the success of the Russian armies, started the pot boiling; a statement in the British House of Commons that irrespective of all else the Atlantic Charter was never intended for the defeated Nazis has strengthened the head of steam. Across the international border, critics of the Roosevelt administration, and some of its friends, are evidencing concern over what they describe as a lack of foreign policy. Similar concern is expressed in Britain.

The British Prime Minister is scheduled to address his countrymen by radio March 26 (after this column has gone to press) and the general assumption seems to be that he will clarify the situation. Meanwhile those who "view with concern" the attitudes taken by Stalin, including the restoration of certain autonomies to the states comprising the Soviet Union, have sombre predictions to offer. Stalin, they say, will settle his own peace terms. He will not be bound by the Atlantic Charter or any other document.

Meanwhile, while Germany reels from staggering air blows, several of them creating records in aircraft participation and weight of bombs dropped, and Goering attempts to bolster his people's morale by sending over Britain small numbers of planes, with relative insignificant result (although many British lives have been lost and much property destroyed), point of chief interest on the continent is east of Germany.

War Moves East

Hungary and Rumania have been occupied by German troops. It looks as though Bulgaria will share their fate, and the Turks are casting an anxious eye on the events in their neighbours' countries, fearful lest they, too, fall into the scheme of things German.

It looks as though the battle of the Ukraine is about ended with the cheers all being given vent to by the Red forces. The battle for the Balkans and the Danube is about to begin, and this of course means that so far as their Russian opponents are concerned, the Nazi armies are definitely on the defensive. This is big news, probably the most momentous of the entire military scene since those dark days when Germany was drunk with success. Now, it seems probable, the Balkans will be the arena for a death struggle between the forces of Germany and Russia, and the conflict between these two forces that now appears imminent on a line along one of the great rivers which flow into the Black Sea, or between the Carpathians and the sea, plus a United Nations' thrust across the English Channel, could put Hitler into a position wherein he would be glad to sue for peace, and this not many months distant.

The battle of Italy remains grim with weather one of the chief enemies of our forces. Those who have been chagrined by the slow progress our army has made in this area should find comfort in the fact that Hitler could very well use the divisions he has tied up opposing our men.

Events in the Far East, while not spectacular during March, all seem to indicate that the United States' naval chiefs, and the leaders of the various ground forces, are planning a few surprises for the little Yellow Man before the summer is very old.

Recent HAPPENINGS

HONOUR FARMERS

WEEK of March 27 was set aside by Kiwanis International to recognize, through its 2,200 clubs throughout Canada and the United States, the agricultural achievements of North American farmers. Farmers were guests at the club meetings during the week, and the speakers were authorities on agricultural production. Emphasis was placed on the importance to the winning of the Peace of 1944 farm production.

CONTINUE SUBSIDIES

THE Agriculture Department has announced that a continuation of subsidies to producers of canning crops has been authorized by the government for 1944. Producers selling tomatoes to processors will receive \$6.00 a ton subsidy, an increase of \$3.00 from the subsidy paid last year. The subsidies on other canning crops, unchanged from 1943, are for corn, \$4.00; peas, \$10.00 shelled weight, or \$2.00 straw weight; and green and wax beans, \$7.50 a ton. The subsidies will be paid by the Agricultural Food Board to canners who will pass them on to producers in addition to their contract price for the crop.

ORDER MILK DELIVERIES

FARMERS who supplied milk to cheese factories before September 30, 1943, but who are now selling to fluid milk distributors, creameries, and to concentration plants, are required to resume deliveries to cheese factories as soon as possible, the Agricultural Food Board has announced. The Board says that those farmers who were selling to creameries or milk to concentration plants before September 30, 1943, are required to resume sales to their former markets or to other dairy products manufacturers between now and April 30th. Purchasers of milk are responsible for making these adjustments, stated the Board.

Last fall, the Board restricted cheese factories, creameries, fluid milk distributors and concentration plants from buying from other than their regular patrons except by permit. Although most of these permits expire on either March 31 or April 30, the Board states that in exceptional circumstances it might renew them if dealers apply for an extension.

CEILINGS ON SERVICES

CUSTOM slaughtering and dressing of poultry and separating eggs for use in processing frozen eggs have been designated as services and brought under price ceilings by two orders of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Food Administration.

Exclusive of any packaging costs the maximum charge per bird, for custom or commission killing and dressing poultry is specified as 8 cents for chickens over three pounds, 5 cents for chickens three pounds or under, 7 cents for fowl, 15 cents for ducks, 20 cents for geese, and 12 cents for turkeys.

Without packaging or freezing costs, maximum charge permitted for breaking use for use in processing frozen mixed eggs 1 1/4 cents per pound, with an addition of one-quarter cent per pound where other ingredients such as salt, sugar, etc., are incorporated in the mixture. For breaking and separating eggs for processing into frozen whites or yolks, maximum charge allowed is 1 1/2 cents per pound.

PROTECT FUR FARMERS

FUR farmers in Alberta will pay uniform prices for the horse meat and horse livers they use as animal feed, through an order set by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

In Calgary and Edmonton maximum prices on sales of horse meat to distributors are four and five cents a pound. Horse livers may be sold at 2c a pound more than other horse flesh. Provis-

ion is made for the addition of freight charges from these points. When a feeder buys in carload quantities, he is entitled to the same price as that set for a distributor.

SAVE YOUR HIDES
MILK and MEAT

from Warble Fly damage
by treating your stock
with

"A SUR-SHOT"
WARBLE FLY GRUB KILLER

This highly concentrated powder mixed with water is easily applied, saving pain, loss of weight and milk production and hide perforation.

30c package

From your dealer or by mail.

FAIRVIEW CHEMICAL CO. LTD.
REGINA SASK.



**Give Your CHICKS
a Real Start!**

FEED THEM ONLY



CHICK STARTER

● This farm-tested 18% protein Chick Starter is winning hundreds of new friends among Farmers and Poultrymen by ITS SUPERIOR MERIT. Ingredients are specially selected to promote fast growth, good digestion, keen appetite and strong, vigorous, peppy chicks.

● You'll have fewer losses and MORE CHICKS when you feed farm-tested CHICK STARTER. TRY IT!

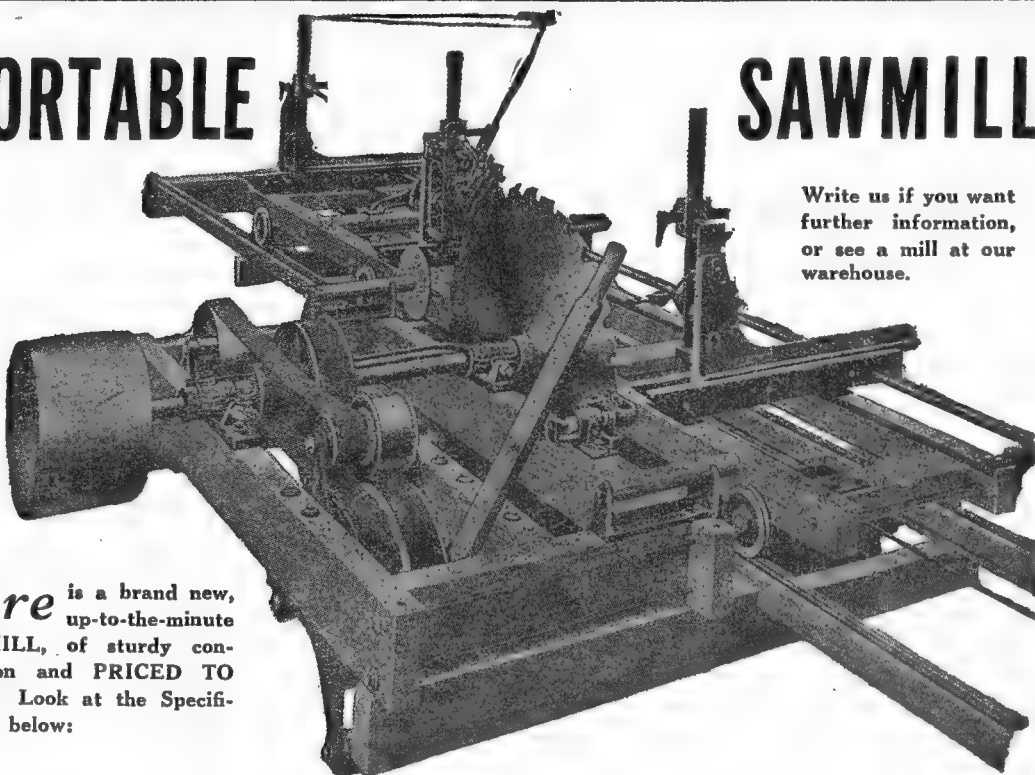
Selling NOW at U.G.G. Alberta Elevators

Manufactured by

United Grain Growers Ltd.

PORTABLE

SAWMILL



Write us if you want further information, or see a mill at our warehouse.

Here is a brand new, up-to-the-minute SAWMILL, of sturdy construction and PRICED TO SELL. Look at the Specifications below:

COMPLETE WITH FEED BELTS AND PULLEY, **\$760.00** F.O.B. CALGARY
READY FOR YOUR SAW AND POWER

Husk Heavy Duty, made of good fir, 4" x 10", and 84" long by 42" wide. Angle-iron braced corners with 2 sets rods front and back. Variable Belt Feed is powerful and sensitive, responding instantly to pressure on the operating lever. This type of feed requires a minimum of upkeep, and gives an exceptionally fast gig-back. Feed belts are the best material obtainable.

Mandrel is a 2 7/16" cold rolled, mounted in heavy, high-speed, adjustable babbit bearings and the Drive Pulley, unless otherwise specified, is 20" diameter with a 9" face. The Saw Guide is an approved type, easily adjustable. A Splitter with an operating lever and drive for drum and cable completes this set-up.

Carriage, 36" x 20' long in 2 sections, 8' and 12' and mounted on 5 sets of 7" trucks, and substantially cross-braced and bolted. With the bossed hubs on the set works gears, the head blocks can be moved along the carriage for ties or bolts, and with one section removed, it makes a tie mill size carriage. Has 42" log knees, and cast steel log dog levers.

Set Works equipped with quick hand receder, and six pawls on feed ratchet. Strongly built, and the design permits both the setting and receding motions by means of a single lever.

Track Ways consist of a set of 4" x 6" cross-braced and reinforced with through bolts, easily set together, on which the Vee track and flat track is mounted. Quickly lined up and 16' is longest section which makes the outfit easy to move on a truck. Shipping weight about 4,000 pounds.

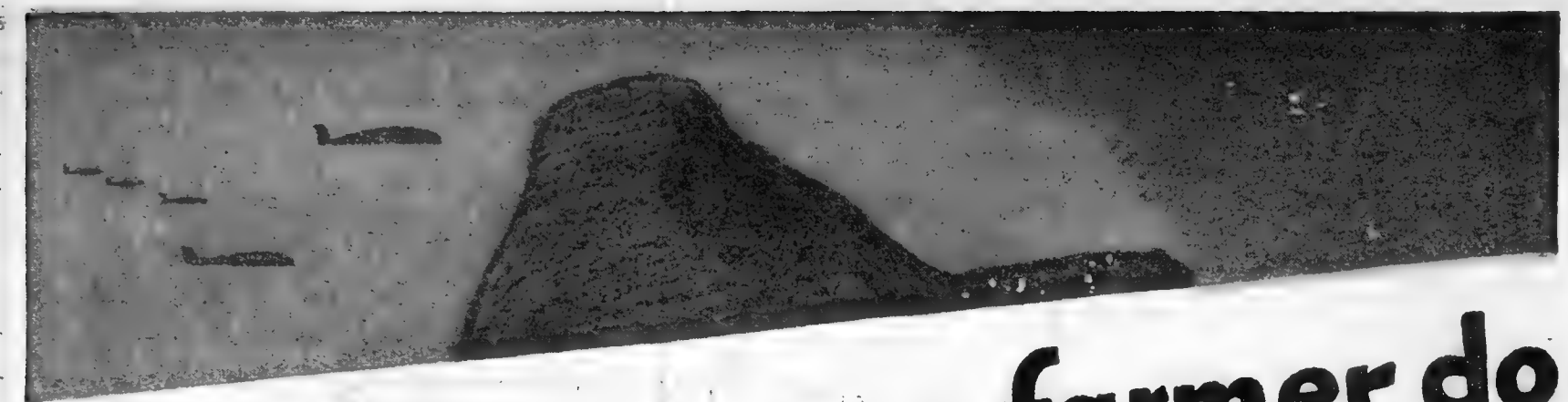
MACHINERY DEPOT LTD.

1029 - 33 TENTH AVE. WEST

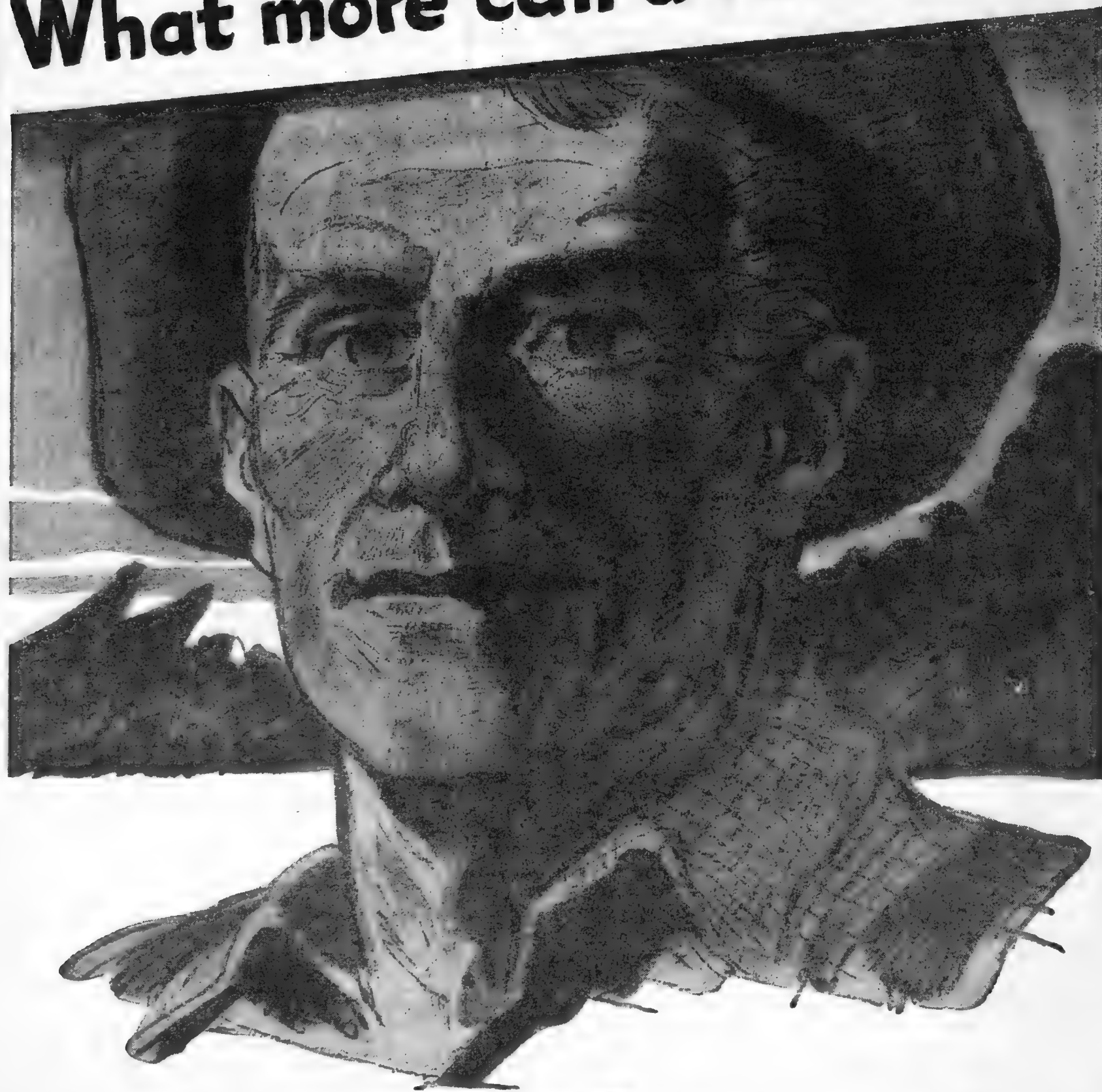
Telephone W 2992

CALGARY, ALBERTA

MINE MILL AND CONTRACTORS' EQUIPMENT



What more can a farmer do



Get ready to

to hasten Victory?



Over many European farms, the wave of war has rolled. Buildings have been burned to the ground. Crops have been ruined. Livestock has been slaughtered or driven away. Men, women and children have been killed, or have joined the ranks of the guerrillas. On Canadian farms, although the work is hard, the hours long, peaceful conditions still prevail.

From farm and factory and office, thousands of young men have gone to battle, to make sure that our land will be kept free from the scourge of war for all time to come. They are fighting *our* battle.

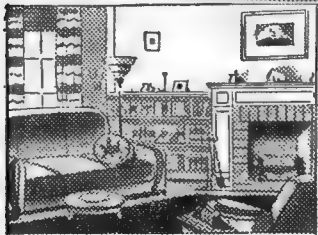
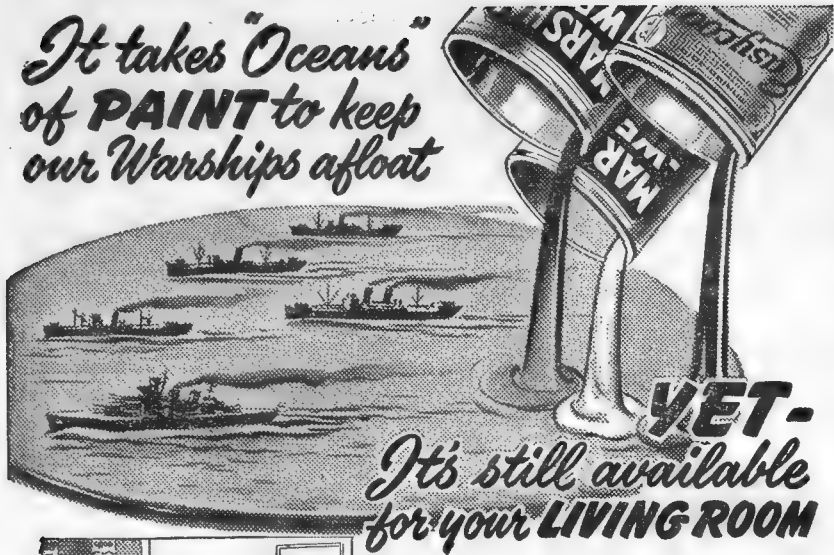
Now, over there, the great fight is crashing to a climax. What can a farmer do to hasten victory?

The Canadian farmer can do a twofold job. First, he can continue to produce the food the Allies must have. Second, with the money he receives for his produce, he can purchase Victory Bonds. Then his money will work for victory, and help to buy the tools of war. It will work for the farmer too, by paying him interest every half year. It will be available later to purchase new equipment or make improvements to farm homes and buildings.

Very soon now the Sixth Victory Loan will be opened. Canadian farmers will be more eager than ever to loan their money to bring the war to a speedy end. Surely *you* will purchase bonds with every dollar you can, and so help to bring Canada's young men home again soon.

Buy Victory Bonds!

It takes "Oceans"
of PAINT to keep
our Warships afloat



Yes—in spite of war demands there's still plenty of Marshall-Wells interior paints and enamels available for all kinds of household paint jobs. So there's no need to neglect your walls, woodwork, floors, furniture, etc.—Protect and conserve them with Marshall-Wells quality paint. Keep your home cheerful, clean and colorful.



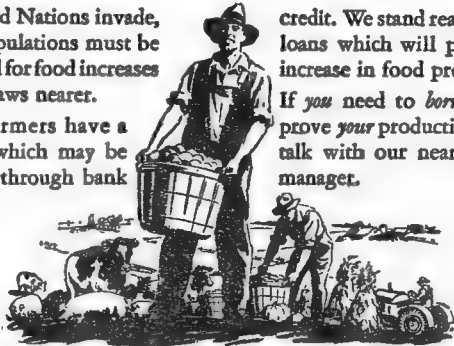
MARSHALL - WELLS -

PAINTS - VARNISHES - FINISHES

More FOOD NEEDED As Victory Draws Nearer

As the United Nations invade, famished populations must be fed. The need for food increases as victory draws nearer. Canadian farmers have a heavy task, which may be made easier through bank

credit. We stand ready to make loans which will promote an increase in food production. If you need to borrow to improve your production of food, talk with our nearest branch manager.



BANK OF MONTREAL
FOUNDED IN 1817

A 210

Lost
\$12,000,000



Ask your local dealer or send for illustrated booklet on how to fight the Warble Fly.

According to government statistics, Canadian farmers lose twelve million dollars every year through decreased hide values, lowered milk production, decreased beef poundage . . . due to the attack of WARBLE FLIES. Cut this loss now with C-I-L WARBLE POWDER—easy to use, sure in effect.

CIF418



WARBLE POWDER

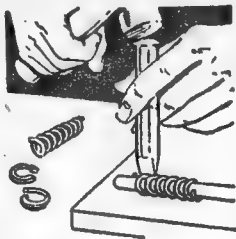
CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Calgary FERTILIZER DIVISION Winnipeg
Montreal Chatham, Ont. Halifax Toronto New Westminster, B.C.

Handy Devices

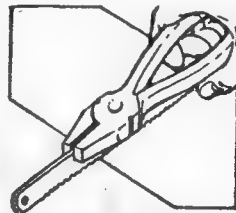
By Courtesy Popular Mechanics Magazine

SUBSTITUTE WASHERS



THE next time you need some small washers and there are none at hand, just take a small coil spring and cut off a few of the coils, which will serve nicely as washers. The coils are cut off easily by inserting a small rod into the spring and using this as an anvil under a chisel.

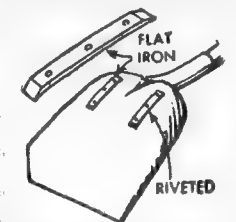
USING HACKSAW



THE next time you have to use a hacksaw in a place where there isn't room for the saw frame, try holding the blade as shown. Grip it near one end with a pair of pliers, letting the thumb and index finger extend downward to grip the blade behind the pliers. This will enable you to hold the blade stiff enough to permit taking strokes several inches long.

STRENGTHENING SHOVEL

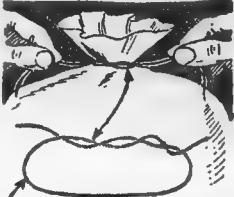
A SHOVEL used in a coal bin or other place where there is a concrete floor will soon be worn through by the abrasive action of the rough concrete unless the shovel is thickened at the points of contact. A good way of increasing the thickness is to rivet two



pieces of flat iron to the shovel as indicated. The ends of the two pieces should be beveled slightly and the rivet heads should be countersunk to prevent catching on the floor.

KNOTLESS SACK TIES

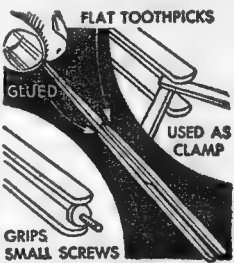
GRAIN sacks can be tied securely without knotting the twine and, at the same time, they will be easy to open when necessary. To do this, simply pull the tie strings across the end of a stick of belt dressing to wax them thoroughly. Then make the sack tie with a double loop as shown, and you will find that it will hold indefinitely. Dampening the strings with water will serve the same purpose, but is not always dependable.



WAXED WITH BELT DRESSING

IMPROVISED TWEEZERS

MODELMAKERS and others who work with tiny wood pieces can improvise a pair of tweezers for this



FLAT TOOTHPICKS

GLUED

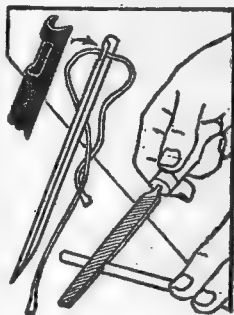
USED AS CLAMP

GRIPS SMALL SCREWS

work by gluing three toothpicks together as indicated. The tweezers may be used as gluing clamps to hold pieces together while the glue dries, or to grip and hold small screws, bolts or nuts while inserting them.

GRAIN SACK NEEDLE

REQUIRING a stout needle to mend grain sacks, a farmer made one from a discarded umbrella rib. A six-inch length of the rib was ground to a sharp point at one end and filed across the curved edge to form an eye for the twine.



Don't let
them down!

... prepare to

**BUY
BONDS**



SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY
**BREWING
INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA**

Drama of Manufacturing

Condensed from Cockshutt Plant News

OUT OF THE drama-drenched story of the development of Cockshutt enterprise, emerges what was perhaps the most dramatic episode of all—because it was the first of a long chain of events which have influenced the lives of all of us and have left their mark upon six decades of Canadian industrial history.

It is not too much to say that considerable of the industrial development and growth of Brantford was the result of a simple flip of a coin. For, it was upon the tossing of a shilling that James Cockshutt, grandfather of Colonel Harry Cockshutt, decided to come to Canada rather than go to Pittsburgh, U.S.A. It can be claimed without fear of contradiction, that this was the sole haphazard incident in the business career of the Cockshutt family since immigration to this side of the Atlantic.

It was in 1832 that the Colonel's grandfather settled in Brantford. Since that time the names of Brantford and Cockshutt have been inseparable—as have been the growth of this city and the growth of Cockshutt business. It has been said that when one hears either name, whether it be in London or Los Angeles, in Capetown or in Calgary, he at once thinks of the other. It is certain that Cockshutt products have carried the name of Brantford to the four corners of the world.

James Cockshutt and later his son, Ignatius, carried on a successful merchandising business in Brantford. They bought and sold lumber, wheat and other products of the sparsely settled community and, prospering, turned their money back into business. The grandfather soon became the acknowledged leader of the community and in this respect was succeeded by his son and grandson.

It was the son of Ignatius Cockshutt, an elder brother of the Colonel, who, in 1877, commenced the manufacture of agricultural implements in a small plant at Greenwich and Market Streets, near the site of what is now known as "the Radiator Plant."

First Factory

In the first little factory, a modest two-story building, a dozen odd workmen commenced the manufacture of simple farming implements. Small plows and root cultivators were the first products of the infant industry, but as the demand for its merchandise grew, the little plant increased the variety of its production.

Colonel Cockshutt was selected by the management to go to Great Britain to establish connections for an export business. So successful was his mission that he was subsequently given similar assignments which ultimately resulted in Cockshutt products being sent to all parts of the world.

Steady Expansion

At the turn of the century the Cockshutt implement business was growing rapidly. Pioneering enterprises have pervaded the story of the Company from the beginning, so it was not surprising to find Cockshutt developing great engine gang-plows which contributed so much to opening up the vast prairie wheat lands. Setting up of Cockshutt agencies throughout the West resulted in the organization of five Western Branches situated at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, and Edmonton. The growth of the dealer organization meant that these agents had to have a complete line of implements to offer to their customers. In 1909 a working agreement was made with The Frost and Wood Company Limited, who, since 1839, had been making reaping and harvesting machinery at Smith Falls. The close connection between the two companies continued, Cockshutt dealers selling the complete line in the West, while Frost and Wood dealers added the Cockshutt line to their own throughout Eastern Canada. In 1933 these organizations were amalgamated, Frost and Wood becoming the Harvester Division of Cockshutt.

Following the Great War, Cockshutt management recognized the trend in implement design towards speed, light draft and long wear, combined with economy of manufacture and operation. Out of this came notable improvements in design, construction and operation, when Cockshutt developed such machines as the famous Tiller Combine.

Versatility is characteristic of the Cockshutt line and is the result of an

inherent desire to give the farmer the finest in time—labour—and money—saving implements.

Another War

Cockshutt weathered the long crisis of economic depression that bogged down all industry in this country for nearly ten years. By 1938 the Company, under aggressive management was striking ahead with more new lines and many changes in standard types. With the coming of war, early preparations were completed to shoulder a share of Canada's wartime manufacturing responsibility.

First an order of army truck bodies was fabricated in the part of the Mounting - Grinding and Polishing Department now occupied by No. 1 Shell Department. From that point implement departments retreated steadily as more war work was taken on. Soon we were producing finely machined parts for aircraft—a far cry from implement manufacture and a tribute to the flexibility of the minds and methods of Cockshutt engineers.

Listing of aircraft parts made in the Cockshutt Aircraft Division reads like the roll call of the finest aircraft produced in this country or anywhere in the world. In addition an exceptional variety of goods for army use have poured from the Cockshutt plants.

Aircraft Fuselages

When a shortage of materials brought forth the development of a new type of plywood fuselage for aircraft, Cockshutt got behind the project and erected a million-dollar plant for their production. Now, for over a year, these marvels of wood-craft, fuselages for the Avro Anson V Training Bomber, have been fashioned with new-found skill, in Cockshutt Moulded Aircraft Limited.

The response of Cockshutt industry to Canada's war requirements have been largely due to the co-operative spirit existing between employer and employee that has long pervaded the operations of the Company. Social benefits for employees are well established and have for many years entered into life at the plants.

Looking to Future

Confident of the final victory of Allied arms, Cockshutt has been fully aware of its responsibility to its employees for endeavoring to provide jobs when the war is over and of its responsibility to its shareholders for helping to keep busy the vastly expanded plant so that their investments may produce returns. With these things in mind the Postwar Planning Committee has, for months, been reviewing suggestions for products that might be produced with the return of peace. The Sales Department, with Advertising, has been making its plans for merchandising the new and improved products to be turned out by the men and women of Cockshutt's after the last shell has been fired.

Our work will, as in the past, to some extent influence the future of Brantford and Canada as a whole. We recognize and accept the responsibility for adding to the social and economic wealth of the nation in the days to come, something as tangible and far-reaching as have been our past achievements. We are singularly well-equipped to meet this responsibility and shall together, face the future, confident that we shall acquit ourselves in accordance with our heritage.

If our Canadian lads "over there" drop the bombs and throw the hand grenades, we can pay for them. That's what the VITH VICTORY LOAN is for.

Back Again!

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WITH THEIR FAMOUS PRE-WAR TREAD DESIGNS, ARE NOW OBTAINABLE IN SYNTHETIC RUBBER FOR ESSENTIAL WARTIME SERVICE

All the best and newest developments in synthetic rubber are incorporated in Dunlop S3 Cable Cord Tires. But remember, *tires will not be plentiful in 1944.* So keep driving inside the prescribed speed limit... cross-switch your tires occasionally... keep them properly inflated... and, above all, have your tires regularly checked by a Dunlop dealer. DN-1



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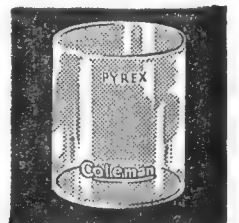
This exclusive Coleman quality feature is still maintained despite wartime demands. "Pyrex" Glass Globes protect mantles of Coleman Lamps from flying insects; make Lanterns wind-proof, storm-proof, bug-proof. See your Coleman Dealer now. He is supplied or can get them for you.



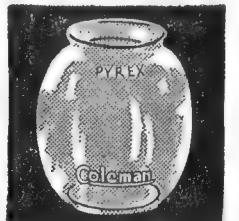
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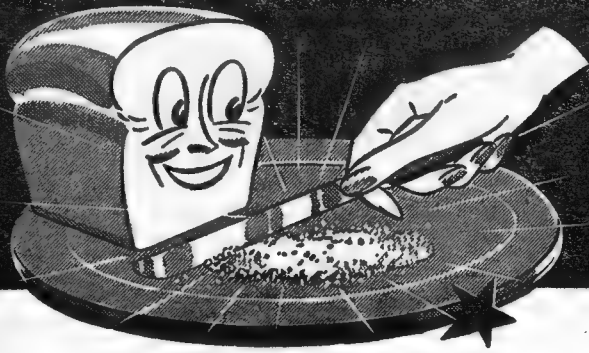


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TORONTO, CANADA

USE THOSE BREADCRUMBS



When food is so urgently needed by our fighting men, when millions are starving in Europe and elsewhere, every scrap of food must be put to the best possible use. Of course, no one wastes food intentionally, but unthinkingly these wastes do occur. Let us be careful to save everything, even down to the lowly bread-crumbs. Here's a useful recipe you should try:

SPICED APPLE PUDDING

3 cups bread crumbs; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup raisins; 2 tablespoons rich fruit juice; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ground cloves; 3 cups chopped apples; 2 cups milk; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup mixed peel; 1 teaspoon mace; 2 eggs (beaten separately); 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Scald the milk, stir in the crumbs and

scald for 2 minutes. Remove from fire, mix together all the ingredients, adding lastly the whites of eggs beaten stiff. Grease pudding dish, fill with the batter and bake for about 40 minutes in a moderate oven. See that it browns evenly. Serve with custard sauce.

★ Food Fights for Freedom! Observe These 10 FOOD-SAVING RULES For Wartime

- 1 PLAN FOOD BUYING CAREFULLY**
Buy only the food you know your family will eat. Calculate quantities so that there are no left-overs.
- 2 PLANT A VICTORY GARDEN**
Help to increase Canada's food production by growing your own vegetables and fruits. Raise chickens and any other stock you can.
- 3 AVOID WASTE IN PREPARING**
Measure all ingredients. Watch vegetable and fruit peelings—peel them thin. Cook potatoes in skins.
- 4 COOK FOODS PROPERLY**
Follow your cook book carefully so as to avoid waste and retain maximum food values.
- 5 SERVE SMALLER PORTIONS**
Start a Clean Plate Club in your home! Don't urge second helpings—let them ask for more.
- 6 SAVE LEFT-OVERS**
When you do cook too much, save meat and vegetable remnants for stews, bones for soups, bread-crumbs for stuffings.
- 7 SAVE SURPLUS FATS**
Use what you need in your own cooking. What's left over turn in with your other salvage.
- 8 DO NOT HOARD**
Canada has a sufficiency of all the foods you need. Don't hoard or buy foods for the sake of using up your ration stamps.
- 9 ENCOURAGE OTHERS TO SAVE**
Share with your friends any food saving tips you hear or read. Don't spread gossip about "shortages" or tips that may start runs on unrationed foods.
- 10 REDUCE YOUR FOOD BILL**
Choose economical foods—those with concentrated nutriment. Try to keep down and reduce your total food bill.

Contributed in Support of Canada's Nutrition and Food Conservation Programme by
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ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP

Again available in 2-lb. tins, obtainable for 2 "D" ration coupons.

Farm and Ranch housewife

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

England's Land Army Women Efficient

by LEWIS S. PLETT

TO write a condensed article of conditions and observations in the United Kingdom under wartime is a tougher assignment than being there. There were so many interesting and eventful things that happened on this trip that it would require a fair size volume to describe them. The agricultural efforts in which we are particularly interested alone would require more space than is available.

The outstanding feature of British agriculture is the enormous yields of grain per acre; 80 bushels of wheat was very common, and 47 to 75 bushels of barley per acre was in order. All this, in the face of shortage of machinery, man-power, etc., is most astonishing; and a very large percentage of the credit for this must be attributed to the United Kingdom's Women's Land Army.

The women of Britain are all doing a job requiring work in this war, and none are working harder than the Women's Land Army.

Before the war, we would have stopped and stared at a woman felling a tree, or driving a heavy machine, but to-day the sight of the W.L.A.'s familiar khaki breeches and hunter's green sweaters is to be found everywhere.

There is no doubt about it—these women are tough—and they tackle almost impossible jobs and situations. Unless one has known them prior to the war, when they worked as typists, hairdressers, beauty parlor assistants, and at similar jobs, it is difficult to imagine they are the same girls who drive tractors, gather in the crops; look after the animals, and do all the thousand and one jobs that there are to do on a farm bereft of men.

The Women's Land Army was officially formed in June, 1939, and when war actually broke out, there were 17,000 enrolled members. At first, only a small proportion were needed, but by its first birthday, over 7,000 volunteers were in employment. By June, 1941, there were 14,000; June, 1942, 40,000; and now 1943 finds 65,000 of these girls employed on the land in the British Isles.

There are several branches that the girl may join: farm work, including the care and attention of animals, forestry, market gardening, tractor driving, or dairy work. They are, of course, given a period of training, and the girl, except in very exceptional circumstances is given work in the country in which she enrolls.

No girl is paid less than thirty-two shillings a week, and if she is billeted, not less than sixteen shillings.

There are a number of hotels dotted all over the country, and if one is not available for the land girl's convenience, she is billeted on the farm or at a nearby cottage or house.

There is not a job that these girls are not willing to tackle, and a number of them can do running repairs on their tractors and other farm machinery.

At first, English farmers were a bit skeptical about employing them, thinking they might want to skip the unpleasant jobs on the farm, and generally want coddling. Then, as their men were gradually wafted away, they grew more amenable to the idea, and are now frankly willing to admit that these girls are now the backbone of their labour.

It is not pleasant to get up on a bitter cold winter morning at five to start the day's work, to work on at the hard back-breaking jobs all day, coming home to their billets, plastered often with mud and oil; but they do it. They know that their labour relies the providing of the food to keep the people of Great Britain working and fighting. The women of the Women's Land Army in England know they are doing one of the finest jobs of work, and doing it well!

Editor's Note:—The writer of this article is Service Manager, Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company, and spent several months in Great Britain assisting with the 1943 harvest. His article above reprinted first appeared in the Minneapolis-Moline Merchandiser.

Wish Came True



PRIVATE Jimmy Peters, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, spent two years as a prisoner of war in Italy. In the camp they were allowed to listen to wireless, but were restricted to Italian stations. One Sunday, they were permitted to tune in to a British station for music only. It happened that what they heard was Nat Allen's band playing in the British Broadcasting Corporation programme, Calling the Forces in Malta. The whole camp crowded round, Peters said, and wished they could be there at the other end of the broadcast.

Recently Peters was one of those who accompanied wounded British repatriated to this country, and he wrote and told Nat Allen what the broadcast had meant to the homesick Britons who heard it. He was invited to come to the studio as Nat Allen's guest, and C. F. Meehan, who produces the programme, gave him an opportunity to say a few words at the microphone in case the pals he'd left behind might be listening.

Jimmy Peters is seen in the photograph with Anne Shelton, vocalist in the programme, and Nat Allen.

Prices Possess "Herd Instinct"

by EDNA JACQUES

EVER see a bunch of cattle in a stampede? One old cow gets the jitters, imagines someone is going to steal her precious calf, so she begins to mill around, and bawl. The younger cattle see her and they begin to sniff the air and crowd closer and before you know it, the whole herd is on the move, heads down, tails lashing . . . bellowing to the four winds.

Then they begin to run, they don't know where they are going, and don't care much—anywhere, just to be going, running blindly into the wind.

It's just too bad if they are headed for a precipice, because they'll crowd each other over it until hundreds are killed. When the dust clear away, a few saddened cattle stand around wondering what happened to them.

Prices have a herd instinct, too. Sugar starts up—eggs take a flyer—butter starts to climb—bread joins the herd—meat goes along for company, running neck and neck with coffee—

potatoes—jam, and the stampede is on.

This is what we must prevent—a price stampede. Prices running away, headed for a cliff where the pressure from behind will push them over.

Wages—business houses—grocery stores—farms—machine shops—schools—churches—everything lost . . . because prices ran amok.

★

ONE type of instalment buying the

Government does encourage is purchasing **VICTORY BONDS** by monthly payments through our banks. After we have paid cash for at least one \$100 bond, let's buy another—on time.

★

When our **VICTORY LOAN** salesman calls, let us remember he didn't start this war. He's just trying to end it.



First Prize

FLOWERS IN TUBS

WITH so much destruction of beauty and grandeur going on these days, it soothes our war-weary souls to put back into the world even a very little loveliness.

On the windy prairie with its sad lack of rain, often it is impossible to have a good flower garden. All your energy is used up carrying water to the vegetables, so the flowers just go thirsty—and die.

I have tried window-boxes with great hopes and varying results, but usually the sun on the window glass makes too much heat for the flowers, so the window-box has to be covered for part of the day. This covering aggravates me. I like to SEE my flowers.

I was fortunate to have a small barrel—I believe it once held formaldehyde. I had it sawed in two and then made use of some dark green paint. I filled these small tubs with dirt just as you do window-boxes.

Then I planted petunias! Placed on either side of the kitchen door, they were somewhat sheltered from the wind. It was much easier to keep the tubs watered than it had been to water a whole flower garden. The result was I had a profusion of blooms right through the summer and late into the fall.

Other favourites besides petunias may be grown. Something different each year makes the venture more interesting.

And one advantage of the little tubs is that they can be started in the house very early, and if, after you set them out, a perfect fury of a wind starts interfering with your fun, don't worry. Just pick up your little tubs and bring them back into the house until the storm is over!—A. Lucille O'Faell, Piapot, Sask.

Second Prize

MORALE AT HOME

WE hear so much nowadays about the morale of our men, that illusive something that makes them feel good and ready to tackle any job. What about OUR morale? Seems to me its another job for the mother of the home. How are we handling it? We all have a little extra to do now—even the children, they do not understand why extra is expected of them. War is far away, but it has touched most Canadian homes by calling our young people away. We must manage with less help, but let us not forget the children who are still with us. They so soon grow up and should have happy memories of home, even if there is a war on and the older ones are gone.

Remember all the birthdays in the family, if its only a party supper for the family, with little extra trimmings. I find they like to have a friend in for the afternoon and evening, if a real party is out of the question.

Instead of extra work every Saturday, try to have one Saturday a month that they can do as they choose. Perhaps have friends in or go visiting, or a

HOMEMADE SOAP SHAKER

YOU cannot buy a wire soap shaker for the duration, but you can use soap scraps just the same. Put a few slivers of soap in a jar, and fill it with water. Cover it tight. When suds are needed give the jar a good shake, pour the soapy water into the dishpan or basin, and refill the jar with water.

This idea is good for the kitchen or washroom. An ornamental glass jar—perhaps an empty bath-salts container—makes a pretty container for the washroom uses. A Mason jar or jam jar can be used to hold the scraps of household and laundry soap.

trip to town. They will work better the other Saturdays.

Fix up their rooms a bit. Dye some old curtains; make pretty tie-backs for them. Piece some cushions and paint a chair and dresser. A gay mat made of scraps helps a lot. Make some book shelves for their room so they can read occasionally, where other members of the family will not disturb them.

If Daddy is away from home, see he is not forgotten. Each evening write down the happenings of the day—of each one of the family. Then nothing will be forgotten when a letter is sent and the children will talk of him each evening and save all the interesting bits to tell him.

If he is home, have a family picnic occasionally. Pack up some lunch in a basket and go to some spot near home for supper. Take some rugs and magazines along. Daddy will enjoy the outing as much as the children. Even winter picnics are possible. If he works on the wood lot, make a hot dinner and all go to the bush on a Saturday. The smell of new cut wood and a bonfire are never-to-be-forgotten delights.

Mothers morale is taken care of by doing something for others. Go and see your neighbour; give her a plant you have started. Help the teacher with a tea sale for the school. A new house dress, apron or hair-do does wonders of course, but if these are lacking do something else. If you ever had a hobby, take time for it again. You will accomplish that much more if you are trying to get finished so as to do something you really like to do.—"Jenny Pringle," R.R. 1, Nelson, B.C.

Why Gov't in Business

(continued from page 13)

for their part the run to Washington to fish everybody's chestnuts out of the fire. We must find the means for agriculture to take to the nation's capital, statesmanship—not to take from there just the "spoils" of selfishness.

And if we really want to rebuild a self-reliant agriculture and keep government out of business, we must put forth extremely aggressive effort to see that all farming considerations conform to this objective. And the effort is worth the price.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The author of this article is Director of Information, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, West Springfield, Mass.

ONE CAN OF NEW IMPROVED
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER
CLEANS YOUR FAVORITE PAN

77 MORE TIMES

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BY ACTUAL TEST!

HERE ARE THE RESULTS!

Scientifically Checked Tests
Old Dutch Cleaned—

77 more pans* than Cleanser A	189 more pans* than Cleanser E
141 " " " " B	221 " " " " F
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157 " " " " D	300 " " " " H

*2-quart size aluminum pan

The cleansers identified above by letters, along with Old Dutch Cleanser, account for over 90% of all the cleansers sold in the United States and Canada.



It's what you get . . . not how much you pay . . . that spells real economy. That's why more women use Old Dutch than any other cleanser!



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Make Breathing Easier . . . Give You Comfort

It's grand how Vicks Va-tro-nol clears congestion from nasal passages—gives sinuses a chance to drain. Results are so good because Va-tro-nol is specialized medication that works right where trouble is—to relieve painful congestion and make breathing easier. Try it—put a few drops up each nostril—follow directions in folder.

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Roll your own with



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MACDONALD'S
Fine Cut

MAKES A BETTER CIGARETTE

IMPROVED HORN WEIGHTS

Made especially to conform to Western needs—in ¼ lb., 1 lb., 1½ lb., and 2 lb. sizes. Each weight has two ¾ inch set screws offset to fasten securely to horns. Pattern made in collaboration with Western Stock Growers' Association.

Pump Jacks, Station Coal Heaters,
Furnace and Stove Castings.
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and WELDERS**

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ASK ANY OF THESE six questions

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 Am I needed in the Canadian Women's Army Corps? | 4 What about living conditions? |
| 2 How about pay? | 5 Will I like my job? |
| 3 What qualifications do I require to enlist? | 6 Is there a chance for promotion? |

and you will get these six answers...

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Yes—there are scores of jobs in the C.W.A.C. that women are needed to do. | 4 Clean and comfortable. The women have their own lounges and recreation centres. |
| 2 The pay is all yours. Everything is found and there are new generous allowances on top of pay. | 5 Sure you will! The C.W.A.C. will find for you the job at which you'll be happiest. |
| 3 Age 18 to 45, single, or married without children, good health, Grade VIII or equivalent schooling. | 6 Yes! All officers come up through the ranks. |

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DISTRICT RECRUITING OFFICE,
Traders Building, Calgary, Alta.
Please send me absolutely free a 32-page
illustrated copy of "Women in Khaki".
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AMAZING FARE

"WE'RE fortunate that in these days of butter, meat and egg rationing, the ship is able to supply practically all the meat and butter the patients wish to eat. On our usual homeward trip from Middle East to New Zealand I estimate that each man puts on half a stone or more in weight. Especially the U.K. patients are amazed at the fare offering . . . Just recently I heard one man exclaim after his first breakfast: 'Gor'blimey, I haven't seen bacon and eggs for eight years!'"—The O/C Troops, of a New Zealand Hospital Ship, speaking from the BBC.

TROUBLES FADING

IF you were in Germany to-day, a speaker in the BBC European Service told listeners recently, you would hear people, wherever you went, singing the tune to these words:

"Es geht alles vorueber, es geht alles vorbei,
Nach jedem Dezember folgt wieder ein Mai."

which might be freely translated as:—"All our troubles are fading, fading away,
After snow in December, comes sunshine in May."

The song first appeared in Germany in December, 1942. Things were going badly for the Germans in Russia. Dr. Goebbels thought this the very thing to cheer the people up. Perhaps he was right. It became very popular and people went about humming it. But not everybody sang the official words of it. Some had a version of their own. And judging by it, they seemed to think Hitler was an even greater trouble than the Russians. Needless to remark, Dr. Goebbels did not broadcast the unofficial words. But when this secret text reached Britain, the



BBC's German Service decided to put it on the air for him. This is how it was done. Whilst the original song was being played on the German radio, it was recorded here in London. Then the announcer chipped in with the unorthodox version, which is something like this:—

"If our troubles are fading, fading fading away,
Then Hitler and Goebbels can start fading to-day."

SPICK AND TOUGH

COLIN WILLS, the well-known Australian journalist who broadcasts regularly from the BBC, told his listeners the other day—in support of his view that this war is of all wars, the war of the common soldier, the ordinary man—the story of Regimental Sergeant Major Shilliker.

Shilliker was one of 4,000 British prisoners recently returned from Germany. Wills described him as a regular soldier, smart as paint, even to a waxed moustache with long sharp points. Very probably, Wills suggested, the clean-shaven youngsters under him smiled at that moustache, but they must have learned a lot from the man—from his example.

While fighting in the rearguard at Dunkirk, he got a bad stomach wound. Some of his men ran to carry him to a boat. Don't worry about me, I'm a goner, the Sergeant Major told them. Take someone else instead. The doctor sadly agreed with the wounded man's diagnosis. So in his place in the

boat the soldiers put a less gravely wounded man. They covered the sergeant major with greatcoats so that his end might be as comfortable as they could make it. As they left him he

saluted them with an old gesture of his—a tug at his waxed moustache.

But Shilliker didn't die. He lived through three years in prison. So he believes more than ever that freedom's worth fighting for. His example didn't die either, Wills pointed out. It, and many like it, has gone on inspiring other men through all the years of desperate fighting in which, in Wills' words, the British Army has cut its way from the edge of disaster to the neighbourhood of victory.

VITAMINS AND MINERALS IN THE DIET

WHY YOU NEED IT

Vitamin A. Helps resist nose and throat infections (colds); helps overcome night blindness and other eye diseases; promotes children's growth.

Vitamin B1 (Thiamin). Necessary for the functioning of nerve tissues; related to the body's utilizations of carbohydrates and fats; promotes children's growth; stimulates the muscles of the intestines, helping to overcome constipation; stimulates the appetite.

Vitamin B2 (G) Riboflavin. Valuable therapeutic agent in prevention and treatment of pellagra. Little information available regarding specific benefits.

Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid). Prevents and cures scurvy; increases strength of capillary walls, thus lessening possibility of hemorrhages; increases resistance to infection.

Vitamin D. Aids in utilization of calcium and phosphorus in the building of bones and teeth; prevents rickets in children.

Vitamin E. Promotes normal function of sex glands. Data indicate that this vitamin is essential for the maintenance of normal muscle tissue.

Nicotinic Acid. (There is no relation between nicotinic acid and the nicotine of tobacco.) Chief factor in the cure and prevention of pellagra.

Calcium*. Builds bones and teeth; essential for lactation; essential for coagulation of blood.

Phosphorus*. Builds bones and teeth; essential for the use of fats and carbohydrates by the body; helps maintain alkalinity of the blood.

Iron. Formation of red blood corpuscles; helps carry oxygen in blood; aids in tissue respiration.

*For both the calcium and the phosphorus to function correctly, the diet must provide sufficient amounts of both.—Good Housekeeping.

RICHEST NATURAL SOURCES

Liver, fish-liver oils, yellow vegetables, green and leafy vegetables, butter, enriched margarine, cream, milk, evaporated milk, egg yolk.

Lean pork, whole-grain foods (oatmeal and wholewheat bread), enriched bread, fortified cereals, peanuts, peas, beans, lentils, etc., glandular meats (liver, kidneys, sweetbreads), beef, lamb, veal, milk, evaporated milk, yeast.

Liver, meats (pork, beef, lamb, veal, etc.), egg yolk, evaporated milk, milk, green and leafy vegetables (turnip greens, kale, mustard greens, collards, green lima beans, dried peas, etc.), yeast.

Citrus fruits (oranges, grapefruit, lemons, tangerines, etc.), green and leafy vegetables (green peppers, mustard greens, Brussels sprouts, kale, cabbage, parsley, etc.) tomatoes, potatoes, other fruits.

Sunshine, vitamin-D-enriched milk, vitamin-D-enriched evaporated milk, vitamin-D-enriched cereals, vitamin-D-enriched margarines, fresh and canned fish, eggs, fish-liver oils.

Wheat germ, fresh lettuce leaves, wholegrain cereals, vegetable oils (corn oil, olive oil, cottonseed oil, palm oil).

Liver, Kidney, yeast, wheat germ, rice polishings, green peas, turnip greens, buttermilk, beef, yeast, enriched flour.

Milk, cream, cheese, leafy and green vegetables (beans, broccoli, cauliflower, etc.), sardines.

Leafy and green vegetables, milk, cream, cheese, wheat germ, egg yolk, shellfish, liver, meats, etc.

Liver, molasses, dried apricots, egg yolk, potatoes, whole wheat, enriched bread, iron-fortified cereals, enriched flour.

RINGS THE BELL EVERY TIME!

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MAKE PERFECT BREAD

For sweet, wholesome bread — use Royal.
NO SOUR SMELL

Fine grained — every time — with Royal.
NO BIG HOLES

Royal always bakes smoothly . . . evenly.
NO DOUGHY SPOTS

ROYAL never misses! It rings the bell every time — to the tune of perfect baking results!

That's because each cake is individually wrapped to prevent air contamination. No spoiled dough, coarse holes or yeasty taste when you bake with Royal. Use Royal Yeast, and let your fame as a fine bread-maker peal out in all directions!

MADE IN CANADA

Standard Brands Ltd.
Fraser Ave. and Liberty St., Toronto, Ont.
Please send me free 2 cakes of Royal Yeast and the Royal Yeast Bake Book.

Name _____
Street _____
Town _____ Prov. _____

FREE

2 SAMPLE CAKES OF ROYAL YEAST! ALSO RECIPE BOOKLET!

FR-4.

Canada's War Workers -

ON FARM AND IN FACTORY —
NEED MORE AND BETTER BREAD.
MAKE IT WITH



Lallemand's Yeast

PURE... FULL STRENGTH... 6 CAKES IN EACH PACKAGE

If you would like to try Lallemand's, the famous Canadian yeast that so many cooks say is the finest they've ever used, we'd be glad to send you FREE 2 sample cakes. Just write, giving your name and address, to the Lallemand Yeast Company, Dept. 6K, Winnipeg.



5-12

Free
WRIST WATCH FREE
For the sale of a few bottles of perfume
1 to 25 etc. only. Sale while
supplied free.
Send No Money
EXTRA PREMIUM FOR PROMPTNESS
NATIONAL PREMIUM CO.
1227 DORCHESTER ST. EAST - MONTREAL

Window Glass, Any Size or Quantity

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.
M 1778 228 - 7th Ave. East, Calgary

DO YOU NEED CASH

TO FINANCE FARM OPERATIONS?



LOANS are readily available at The Royal Bank of Canada to any responsible farmer in need of ready cash to finance farm operations. Such loans are continually being made by this bank for the purchase of seed and fertilizer, livestock, farm equipment, breeder cattle, to meet seasonal labour costs and for other productive purposes.

When you need cash to finance your farm operations, make a practice of discussing your requirements with the local Manager of The Royal Bank of Canada. He will be glad to explain the simple conditions under which such loans are made and the convenient methods available to you for repayment.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Household Hints

★ Countering Gas

IF you are ever exposed to a gas attack, especially such blister gases as mustard and Lewisite, remember that soap and water is the best immediate remedy to use. Treat the entire body with a heavy lather of suds in a soaking bath. Dr. Joel Hildebrand, head of the University of California chemistry department, states that if a sudsy bath is taken within ten minutes of exposure, it will nearly always prevent the skin irritations which usually follow contact with blister gases. Following the bath, the victim should go to bed and stay there for complete rest and quiet until medical assistance can be summoned to check the patient's condition and decide whether additional treatment is needed.

Clean Slip Covers

NOTICE how quickly a good quilt soils when children are around? Save expensive cleaning by making a slip cover of cheesecloth and tacking it to the quilt with coloured tufts of wool. Bright colour of the quilt shows through the thin cheesecloth and the cover can be untacked and slipped off for a rinse in rich suds.

Brush for Dusting

HAVE you an old paint brush in the house? Use it to dust your furniture, particularly if the furniture has an elaborate design. An ordinary paint brush does a good cleaning job, saves time and can be popped into rich suds and dried with paper.

Freshly Laundered

IF a sheet of tissue paper is placed between each of the freshly-laundered blouses as they are put away, it will keep them fresh and uncrumpled much longer, and they will look much neater, when worn.

Washing Sieves

ALWAYS wash the various kitchen sieves in clear water, never soapy water. Particles of soap are apt to cling to the fine wire and impart a soapy taste to the next very hot article put through the sieve.

Palms and Ferns

TWO tablespoonfuls of olive oil at the root of your palm or fern once a month will make a decided improvement in the plant.

Sugar for Canning

FARM women are asking about their supplies of canning sugar for 1944. Arrangements for this year were announced some time ago by the Prices Board, but apparently were not clearly understood.

In the first place, there will be no need this year to go to the local ration board to get canning sugar coupons. The spare "F" coupons in ration book No. 3 will be used. Ten of these will be assigned for canning sugar, each with a value of one pound, so that each individual will be able to get a basic supply of ten pounds.

In addition, the sugar alternative for the preserves coupons will still be in effect. Each preserve coupon may be used for half pound of sugar if desired, and since two come due each month that means a pound of sugar per month could be obtained with these coupons.

If, say, a family of four got their basic supply of ten pounds of sugar each for canning, with the "F" coupons, and saved their preserves coupons for four months when fresh fruit was available, they would be able to obtain a total of 56 pounds of sugar for canning. Some of this sugar would be obtainable at the beginning of the canning season, and the balance procured as the season advanced.

Sugar for canning will commence to be available about June 1.

Sugar is still a very scarce commodity, in spite of rumors and reports. S. R. Noble, sugar administrator, declares that on the present ration basis we will have just about enough to get by in 1944.

You Women Who Suffer From

NOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, dizzy, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities", are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period in a woman's life—try taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. It's made especially for women.

Pinkham's Compound is very effective to relieve such distress. Taken regularly—it helps build up resistance against such symptoms. It also is a fine tonic for the stomach. Thousands upon thousands benefited. Made in Canada. Worth trying!

HABACURE
for Home Curing
SECURE FROM YOUR DEALER

WOMEN GIRLS!

Thousands Report
Grand Relief With

Orange Lily SUPPOSITORIES

Used for 45 years. Safe, antiseptic and cleansing. A local application to relieve inflammation and congestion. Send 10c for trial size or \$2.00 for a regular sized box.

Sold At Drug Stores Everywhere.

MRS. LYDIA W. LADD
Box 191, Windsor, Ont., Dept. 4B

War Heroes



Pte. Mary Quinlan

Of Newfoundland, member of the C.W.A.C., was awarded the British Empire Medal for heroic action in saving at least two lives. Although injured when the army lorry in which she and six other army personnel were riding was wrecked, Pte. Quinlan tackled single handed the task of rescuing her comrades who were buried under the wreckage and administered first aid. Pte. Quinlan's action is typical of the spirit that prevails in the C.W.A.C.

SPORK
has gone
to war
too!



THE DELICIOUS HAM SENSATION OF MANY USES, may not always be found on your grocer's shelves. This is because the requirements of Canada's armed forces must take first place. We know you'll understand.

BURNS & CO. LIMITED

NATURE in a teasing mood has aroused our apprehensions as to winter's departure. But although wild stallions of wind and storm pounded down the road all night, it was not a very serious threat, for the carven little dazzling silver snow-drifts soon disappeared under the strengthening warmth of late March sun.

The shadows lay azure on the shining snow under a pale gold sun in a sky as smooth and serene as lake water. Nicky, the pup, had his first encounter with snow when he ran out in the early morning sunshine and fell and wallowed in the soft drift outside the kitchen door. He looked very surprised on discovering that the new white ground was not permanent and soon made a game for himself, jumping, rolling and tossing the powdery stuff in the air like white spray. The yard lost its smooth unbrokenness and became dented with deep collie prints and the light, dainty touch of a cat's paw. From house to barn-door ran an even pattern

of shoe marks. The water for the sparrows was frozen into a dish of diamonds.

Now, a last-minute job for the amateur carpenter—also bird-lover—is to finish that new residence, two of them if possible, and get them in position where you can see the birds and they can see you, and there should be a brood of nestlings there by early June. I always hang a tempting chunk of fat near my birds' house, not actually on it, however, for that would be too much publicity. Birds like to think they have found the box. How do I know? By observation and inference, adding two and two. Self-deception is not the prerogative of the human race.

Some birds like to construct and furnish their own homes, but do not object to a little assistance. An open shelter nailed up under the eaves of sheds or porches is often used by robins and orioles as a foundation for a home. Then with a little practical help they will happily settle their housing problem. They appreciate bits of string, straw, paper, woollen and cotton rags and so on. It is interesting to scatter a collection of little odds and ends in the yard and watch closely to see which kind of bird prefers which. All the scraps disappear. The housewife swept out the multi-coloured ends of wool from a hooked rug, and later in the spring we found a robin's nest gaily lined in neatly-woven mosaics. Only by quiet intent watching can the nature student learn about the birds and their way of living. They become like old friends, and you can look for their return on definite dates, and they are always dependable.

Past records of my April diary show red-letter days—the finding of the first crocus, the earliest date being April 5th, 1930. Soon, now, the quest will be on. I do not think a thing on earth ever grew more delicately pure or lovely than this pale, fair child of the brown, bleak prairie, thriving in rare grace in its shy solitude along rough roadsides and in neglected corners. It is the first sign of the miracle of growth to appear out of the hard sod itself before the green spears of grass appear to reclothe the prairie. It is the sign that winter's grip is released and that life is stirring and working deep in the mighty heart of the earth. Soon a ravaged world will be made beautiful once more.

Plan Improved Pumping

MOST farmers to-day are managing to salt away a little money in war bonds, or in war savings certificates or some other type of savings that will come back to them once the war is won. And the more thoughtful ones are planning now exactly what they are going to do with these savings when they become available. In a recent bulletin the Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating suggests that one of the most profitable ways to re-invest these savings is in purchasing modernized pumping and water systems for the farm. Apart from the "substitute fringe", the Canadian farm of to-day is a profit-making organization. Its prosperity depends far more than in our father's time, on the production of profits. And there is also an increasing tendency to higher costs—particularly in the farm labour field—so that, in order to maintain the profit level it is necessary continually to lower the production costs. There is no single labour-saving factor in farm work that will save as much labour and at the same time help produce as much profits as a good pumping system and the intelligent use of it to the maximum of its capabilities. Plentiful water cuts labour costs, puts weight on livestock, guards against fire and protects the health and happiness of the farm home.

So, concludes the Institute, there is no wiser way to earmark those war savings than to allocate them to improved pumping and water systems.

Smart "Two Piecer"



WHETHER you take to "stream-lines" or ruffles, you'll love this smart two-piecer, Pattern 4628. It's a youthful frock that has a flattering way with the more mature woman as well. Hence it comes in two complete size ranges . . . 12 to 20 and 30 to 48. Choose yours.

Pattern 4628 comes in misses' and women's sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 48. Size 16 takes 3¾ yards of 35-inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly size, name, address and style number.

Send your order to Farm and Ranch Review, Pattern Department, Calgary, Alberta.

Because of the slowness of the mails, delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual.

MUFFINS

MAKE THE MEAL!

MAGIC'S APPETIZING APPLE MUFFINS...

2 cups sifted flour
3 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
½ tspn. salt
1 tbspn. sugar
½ tspn. allspice

2 eggs, well beaten
1 cup milk
2 tspns. melted shortening
2 tspns. shredded apple

Sift together dry ingredients; add eggs, milk, melted shortening and apple; mix all together quickly.

Bake in well-greased muffin pans in hot oven (400° F) about 20 minutes. Makes 12 muffins.

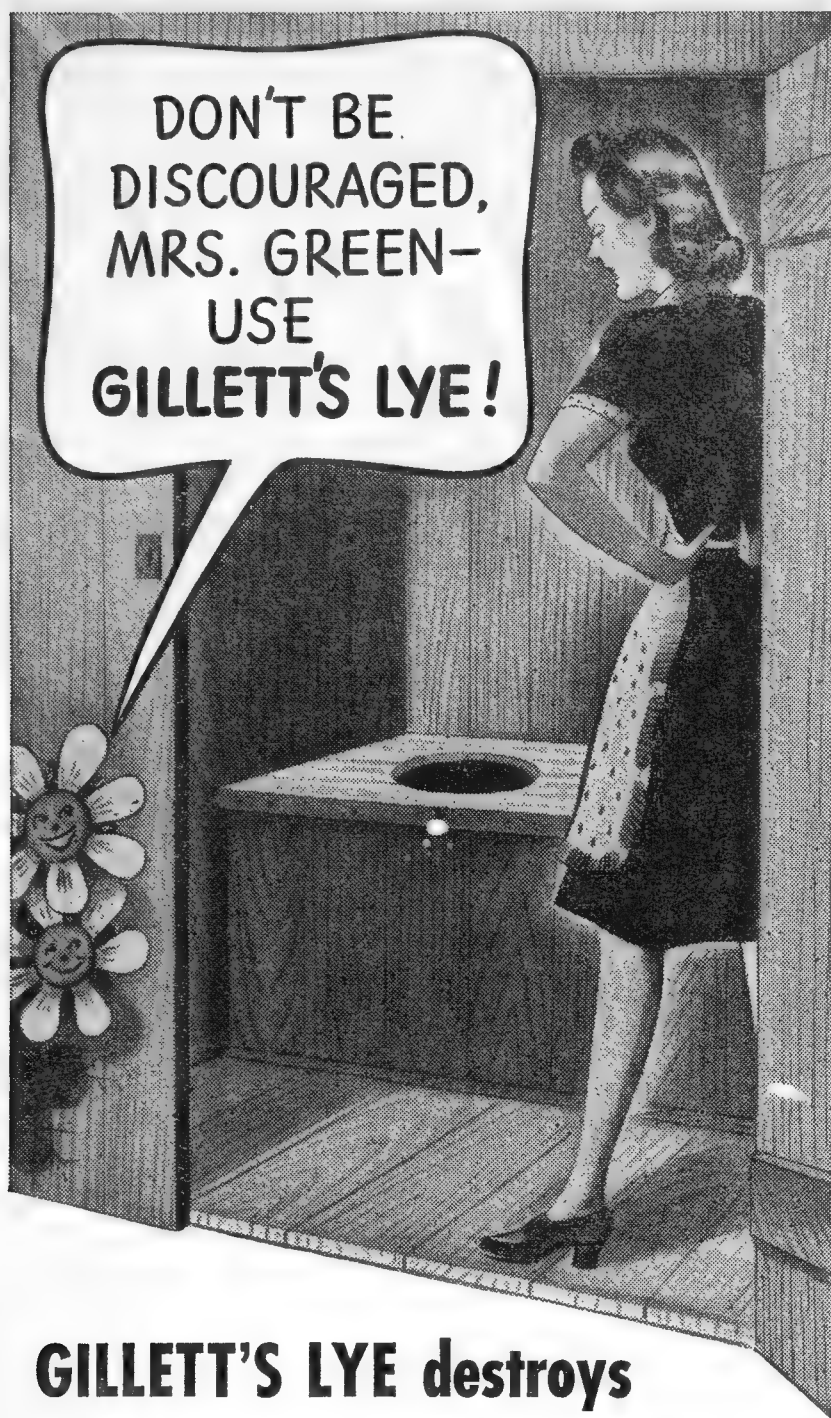
MAGIC MAKES THE MUFFINS

The most humdrum meal will sit up and take a bow when these spicy, fragrant, golden Magic Apple Muffins appear. Try them tonight!

And be sure to use Magic if you want to be sure of baking compliments. For over 70 years, pure, wholesome Magic has been the baking standby of 3 out of 4 Canadian homemakers. Magic is dependable—Magic guarantees finer, lighter texture, delicious flavor in all baked dishes.

So don't take chances—get Magic and insure baking success. Costs less than 1¢ per average baking.





GILLETT'S LYE destroys contents of outside closets

● Keeping your outdoor closet clean and odorless needn't "get you down". There's a way to destroy the contents completely . . . the easy Gillett's Lye way.

Simply pour half a tin of Gillett's down your closet—full-strength—once a week. Contents and, with them, odors disappear.

All around the farm, and indoors too, you'll find Gillett's a wonder-worker at saving you from drudgery. It quickly clears stopped-up drains; cleans dairy

equipment; cuts right through clogging dirt and grease.

Keep a supply of Gillett's on hand and use it daily for dozens of cleaning tasks.

Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of the lye itself heats the water.



FREE BOOKLET:

Write to Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave. and Liberty St., Toronto, Ont., for free copy of Gillett's Lye Booklet that will tell you how to lighten an amazing variety of farm and household tasks.

MADE IN CANADA

Homemaking and Homekeeping by Betty Brown

MY DEAR COUSIN JANEY,—So the flies are beginning to buzz already out at your prairie home! I don't know which is the harder to deal with—the pests of the garden or those in the home. Mother is a master-hand at getting rid of flies: she believes in the old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure", or in other words that the only way to keep flies out of the house is to begin in time and not let them accumulate. When you find the first fly in the house in the spring, swat him at once. I read somewhere that one fly killed now means a million less to kill in the summer.

If there is no food for flies they will soon "seek other fields". Our first plan then is to keep the house and yards clean. Do not throw out refuse of any kind unless you bury it. Rather burn whatever does not go out to hens or hogs. Mother keeps a covered granite pail in the pantry as a garbage bucket. This is kept tightly covered. At night Dad emptied the bucket, either for the pigs, or away from the house at a distance where the prevailing winds will carry the order away from the house. Then we wash the pail thoroughly, inside and out, and leave it outside all night to sweeten. Mother will not allow an apple core, or even a peanut shell, to be thrown around the doorway, as every little thing of the kind draws flies.

Screen Openings

Another essential factor in keeping down flies is to have every window and door screened. If you cannot afford wire screening, you can at least tack mosquito netting over the windows. The small screens that slip in when you raise a window, are almost worse than nothing, as flies find their way in where the screen is not tight between the sashes. Screens should be made to fit the windows.

In spite of your efforts to keep them out, some flies will find their way into the house. There are several simple solutions which will kill flies. Soak a blotter in a solution of one teaspoon each of eucalyptus oil and oil of pennyroyal. Or, soak a sponge in boiling water, and drop half a teaspoon of oil of lavender on it. Hang the sponge up in a room, and flies will vacate if there is any way to get out. Or, place a teaspoon of carbolic acid on a hot shovel; close windows and doors, and get out of the room. The fumes will kill the flies. Or, make a solution of one per cent formalin and set it around the room in saucers. These plans are not advisable, however, if there are children in the home. In that case, procure a wire fly-catcher, hang up "tanglefoot", spray "flit" around the room, and keep the swatter always handy.

It is a difficult matter on the farm to keep flies out of the house, but it is possible if you make up your mind to it, not forgetting that "eternal vigilance is the price of success."

Use Pennyroyal

Have you any fleas on your ranch? Occasionally an odd one hops around our place, especially so at haying time. A little oil of pennyroyal rubbed on the body will keep them away. Or, sprinkle beds and bedding with the following: 2½ drams of oil of cloves, half a dram of carbolic, 2 ounces of alcohol and a cup of water.

To frighten mosquitoes away, rub glycerine on the skin, or mix one teaspoon of eucalyptus oil and two teaspoons of talcum powder with half a cup of starch. Apply with powder puff.

Have you put your furs away for the summer? After giving them a good brushing, dust well with good, strong snuff, and put away in a tight box. Several times during the summer take them out and air them, and dust again before returning them to the box. There will be no disagreeable smell, like from moth balls, when you take your furs out for the winter.

Care of Nails

It will soon be time to work in the garden again. Do you find that when

you are gardening, your fingernails get very dirty? A good plan is to wet a cake of soap and scrape your fingernails over it. When you come in from your garden work, a little hot water and a brush will remove the soap and leave your nails quite clean.

I have just been washing a pair of overalls for Dad. No amount of washing in the machine seems to make them clean, so I have a plan of my own. I lay them on a board on the grass in the back yard, and take soap and scrub brush to them. Then I souse them up and down in a small tub of water to rinse them, giving them two rinsings in fresh water in this way. Then I hang them on the line. I find this is much easier than using the machine.

Must away now. Love to you both from—
BETTY.

DYEING HINTS

If necessary to remove the colour in a piece of goods before dyeing, wash in hot soap suds, or boil until faded. Then rinse very thoroughly, as any soap left in the fabric will ruin the dye. Goods for dyeing must be clean and free from grease.

Easily Made

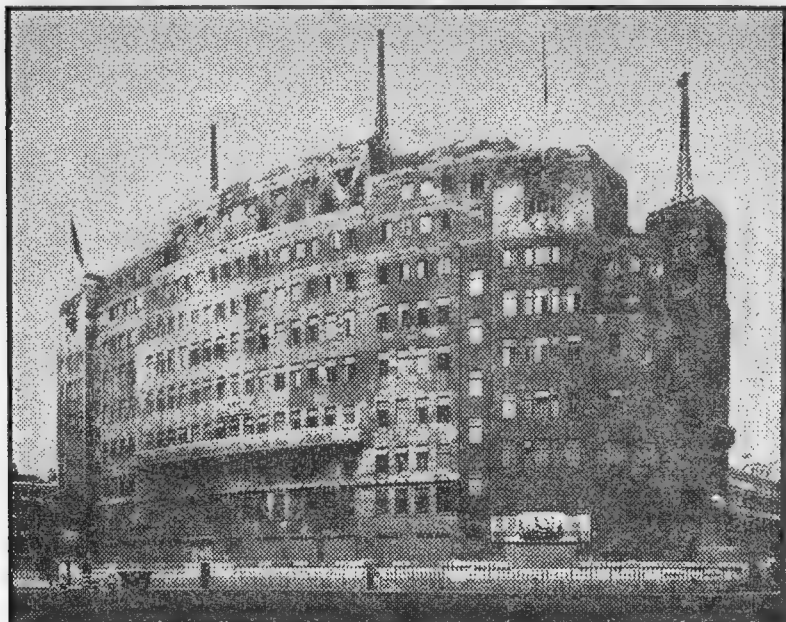


IT'S smart and it's new . . . that side-buttoning. And so very sensible. Pattern 4456 is adorably simple and comfortable. And note this, too . . . the diagram shows you how easily it can be made. For the house try percale or chambray; a rayon fabric for better.

Pattern 4456 comes in misses' and women's sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards 35-inch.

Send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to Farm and Ranch Review, Needlecraft Dept., Calgary, Alta. Write plainly Pattern Number, your Name and Address.

Battered But Unbowed



A PICTURE, just released by the Censor, of Broadcasting House, London, home of the British Broadcasting Corporation, as it is to-day. Most of its surface shows where repairs have been made after bomb-damage. The skirting—painted black and white for the convenience of pedestrians in the blackout—is an anti-blast wall. Broadcasting House itself has been hit twice, but not one programme has ever been off the air for a minute.

Dishes for Convalescents in Rural Homes

AS la grippe and bad colds are quite prevalent these early spring days there are many homes nursing convalescents back to health. Perhaps the home nurse would like a few suggestions for tasty dishes for the delicate appetite. Here are a few that have found popularity from time to time:

Chicken Jelly

Cook a chicken in enough water to a little more than cover it; let it stew gently until the meat drops from the bones and the broth is reduced to about a pint; season to taste with a little salt and pepper. Strain and press first through a collander, then through a coarse cloth. Set it over the fire again and cook a few minutes longer. Turn it into an earthen dish to harden; set it to mould.

Milk Soup

Use one quart of new milk, one salt-spoon salt, one salt-spoon powdered cinnamon, one teaspoon granulated sugar, scald all together for an hour; set in kettle of water; then add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs.

Barley Gruel

Wash half a cup of pearl barley and boil it in one pint of water for 20 minutes; pour off this water and add one quart of fresh boiled water; let it boil until reduced one-half; strain and add the rind of a lemon, and sweeten to taste.

Rennet Whey

Infuse a piece of the rennet in a little boiling water, as for making cheese; let it remain one to two hours, put a tablespoon of this fluid into three pints of new milk, just warmed (not hot). Cover it with a cloth and let stand still until the curd is formed

thick on the top; press out and use the whey.

Toast Water

This is real good. Cut four slices of bread thin; toast to near burning. Pour over them one quart of boiling water, and allow bread to cool; then strain. Flavour with a little lemon juice.

• • •

VINEGAR MILK BY-PRODUCT

By using the by-product of a by-product, chemists are turning milk into vinegar. First by-product is the whey residue after cheese is made from milk. Cheese whey once was wasted, but recently has been made into a feed concentrate for hogs and poultry. Residue of that process was a low-alcohol by-product, and by distilling this to concentrate the alcohol, denaturing it, and adding nutrients for the bacteria, the chemists finally produced vinegar.

• • •

CHEESEMAKING SIMPLIFIED

A wall chart has just been published that makes cheesemaking in the farm home as easy to learn as making a pie. No special equipment is needed. The process of making hard or "store" cheese is broken down to 10 easy steps—10 pictures showing exactly what to do. Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, 888 King St. W., Toronto 1, Ontario, will gladly send you a copy of this free chart.

• • •

ON the last day of the last war, 25,000 Allied soldiers were killed. If the war had ended 24 hours sooner, these lives would have been spared. Shorten this war by buying more VICTORY BONDS.

THE DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

[T]s never bothered me a lot to lack mere THINGS that can be bought. I've never tried to pinch and pare, or loaded down my soul with care, to keep my house all up-to-date. It's never worried me to wait for things the neighbors sometimes had. Nor has it made me very sad when all my waiting came to naught, and things we planned were never bought. So long's the table can be spread, and clean sheets put upon the bed, and decent clothes are ours to wear, contented on my way I fare. For THINGS I often call to mind must, in the end, be left behind.

But TIME — that's something else again.—I'd like some leisure now and then to do the things I WANT to do, instead of jobs I MUST see through. If Heaven be my journey's end I hope my time's my own to spend.

To-day, as always, the 'Salada' label is your guarantee of a uniform blend of fine quality teas.

"SALADA"
TEA

Protect your precious
floor linoleum

Save time, too, for extra war work

...with Johnson's
Self-Polishing
GLO-COAT

Just apply and let dry (for only 20 minutes).
No rubbing, no buffing. Guards floors against
scuffing, dirt and wear. Makes linoleum last
6 to 10 times longer.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Limited, Brantford, Canada



Pruritis—Intense Itching

Relieved quickly by this
Medicinal Ointment

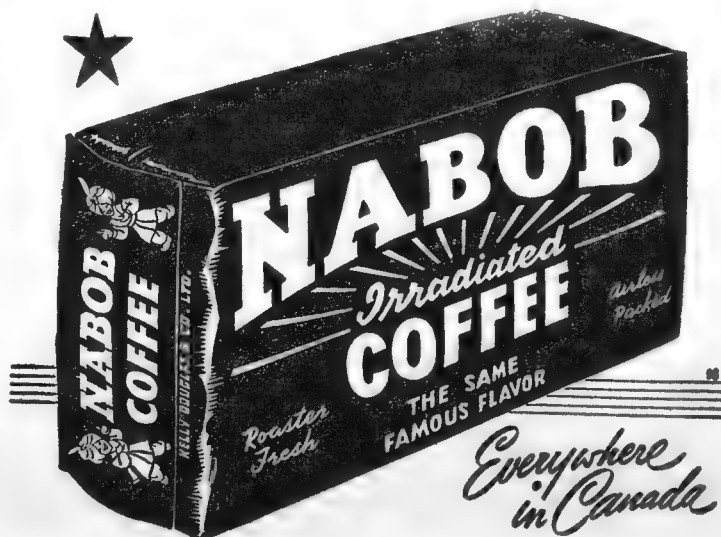


There are two forms of itching which are especially distressing. First pruritis vulvae—from which only women suffer and second pruritis ani—itching at the rectum from piles, pin worms or varicose veins.

The causes of both these forms of intense itching are often difficult to locate but what you do want, at once, is relief from the severe and depressing itching.

Then let Dr. Chase's OINTMENT help you for it brings relief almost as quickly as applied. Once used it will always be kept at hand for quick use when the need arises. 60 cts. a box. Economy size jar \$2.00.

Dr. Chase's Ointment



CLASSIFIED QUICK RESULTS for BUYERS & SELLERS ADVERTISEMENTS AT LOW COST

PURE-BRED BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cost \$2.00 for 6 months;
or \$3.00 per year.

The breeders listed below will be glad to send particulars on request. Write them of your requirements.

Aberdeen-Angus

J. Dobinson & Sons, R.R. 1, Clive, Alta.
Highland Stock Farm, Accredited
Herd, Chas. C. Matthews, Calgary,
Alta.

Red Polls

T. F. Howes, Willow Farm Accredited
Herd, Millet, Alberta.

ARTICLES WANTED

BAND AND ORCHESTRA INSTRUMENTS,
Piano Accordions, etc., may be turned into
ready cash. Send details and price to
Whaley Royce & Company, 310 Yonge St.,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

AUTO PARTS & ACCESSORIES

CAR OWNERS — Attention! Save money on
your Auto repairs and accessories. Complete
stock of new and used parts. Write for our
Free Catalogue. Auto Wrecking Company,
Limited, 263-273 Fort Street, Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

BELTING

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST ON
Belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main
St., Winnipeg.

BLUEBERRIES



BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

START IN Your Own Business

Take over a profitable Watkins
route. Must be military exempt and
between 25 and 65. Wonderful op-
portunities in many localities to
own a pleasant, profitable, dignified
business, backed by an international
company. Applicants must be in-
dustrious and reliable. Suitable
travel outfit required.

THE J. R. WATKINS CO.

DEPT. A. WINNIPEG, MAN.

CHIROPRACTORS

DRS. CASSADY & CASSADY, FOOT COR-
RECTION, CHIROPRACTORS, 27 Canada
Life Bldg., Calgary.

CREAM SEPARATORS

HAVE YOUR MAGNET SEPARATOR RE-
BUILT and painted. Send in the complete
machine, less the milk tank, we will re-
build your machine, paint it, put it in first-
class shape and GUARANTEE THE WORK
FOR TWENTY YEARS. T. S. Petrie, 373
Bowman Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

EDUCATIONAL

BE AN AUCTIONEER.—A pleasant, profit-
able occupation. Send for Free catalogue
and how to receive Home Study Course.
Fred Reppert School of Auctioneering, Box
158, Decatur, Indiana, U.S.A.

HOLLINGSHEAD BUSINESS COLLEGE.—
The School of Distinction, 527 - 7th Ave. W.,
Calgary. M 4430. Long established. A re-
liable Business College for Earnest Students.

FARMS & RANCHES FOR SALE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Farm
Lands, partially improved and unimproved,
also grazing land in the provinces of Alberta
and Saskatchewan. Desirable terms. For
particulars apply to Asst. Supt. Sales, 957
Dept. Natural Resources, Calgary.

FOR SALE

SWEETOLENE SUGAR SUBSTITUTE, 25c
package, postpaid; equivalent to four pounds
sugar. Spare-time agents wanted. Box 61-F,
Digby, Nova Scotia.

FOXES AND SUPPLIES

BOOKING ORDERS, FALL DELIVERY. —
Arctic Blue, Silver Black, White Face foxes.
Mink. New fox, mink fencings, supplies
stocked. Dands, Swift Current, Sask.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

IF YOU WANT ABERDEEN-ANGUS
CATTLE come and select them at Woodlawn
Farms, Wetaskiwin, Alta. Roy Ballhorn,
Owner.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE—Chas. Ellett,
Sandy Lake Stock Farm, R.R. 2, South
Edmonton, Alta.

CATHRO & ANDERSON, R.R. 4, Calgary,
Alta. Accredited.

RED POLLS

THE CATTLE OF THE FUTURE MUST BE
ECONOMICAL TO FEED—Produce High-
grade Milk, and breed Good Beef-making
Calves—"That breed is the Dual-Purpose
RED POLL"—For further particulars apply
Canadian Red Poll Association, Anaheim,
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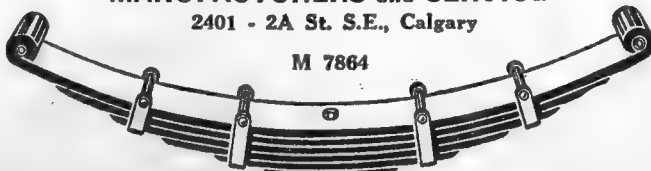
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Per 100—May 18 to end of season—	Quality A	Select A
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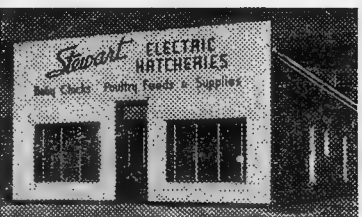
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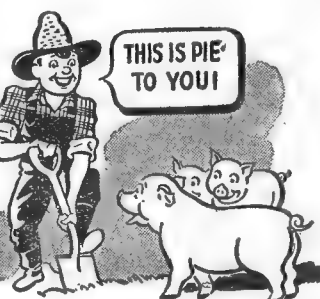
HOW TO GET Better Results from HOGS! by Ful-O-Pep

EVERY little Pig you lose—Cuts Canada's Pork and Bacon Output—and Means Some of the Feed Given the Brood Sow has been **WASTED!** Here are some pointers, from The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited, that will help you bring more pigs to market!

1 Remove needle teeth. Before pigs are twelve hours old, break off the needle teeth, which don't increase the pigs' thriftiness in any way. These sharp little teeth may otherwise pierce the sow's teat and frighten her so badly she may crush one or more of the little pigs in her haste to arise:



2 Start Creep Feeding from the time pigs are two weeks old. The earlier you provide little pigs with a creep of some kind, so that they can eat by themselves at will, the sooner they can be weaned. Your sow is then left in better condition to produce her next litter, and when the little pigs are eating from a creep it does away with the set-back at weaning time:



3 Prevent anaemia by feeding little pigs iron sulphate (ferric, granular form) once a week, after they are 8 or 9 days old. An easy way to give a weekly dose is to provide each suckling pig with six-inch square of sod on which you have poured a solution made from one teaspoon of iron sulphate in a quart of water. Cut your sods from ground to which pigs have not had access, in order to guard against spreading of parasites or infestation.

4 Little pigs need vitamins just as much as babies do! Feeding research shows that high mortality, slow growth, scours and pneumonia in pigs may often be due to lack of vitamins in the ration. For fast growth, start little pigs on a vitaminized ration **EARLY!** Ask your authorized Ful-O-Pep dealer for complete details on profitable Ful-O-Pep plan of raising hogs for market.




Ful-O-Pep mashes and sacks have been temporarily changed to comply with Government Wartime Regulations.

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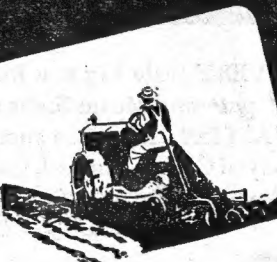
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Jeep First in "Eep" Family

FEATURED in a recent issue of Army Times, published in Washington, D.C., is an article relating the birth of the name "Jeep" as applied to a military vehicle. This article points out that "Jeep" is only one member of the "Eep" family.

There are actually three "eep" cars in the Army—jeep, peep and ceep. The peep is a small scout car, which is seen normally bouncing around Army installations loaded with equipment and soldiers. A ceep is a peep which goes in the water.

The jeep is actually the number one vehicle of the "eep" family and received its name in September, 1940. Credit for the name goes to Sgt. James T. O'Brien—although an assist must be given "Popeye the Sailorman".

Sergeant O'Brien was in charge of testing four Minneapolis-Moline prime movers at Camp Riley, Minn. The men testing the prime movers were amazed at their performance and became very enthusiastic about the vehicles.

One evening in a gathering of enlisted men, it was suggested that a short descriptive name be found for these vehicles. Sergeant O'Brien reports, such names as "alligator" and "swamp-rabbit," were suggested.

Then there was brought forth the name "jeep" as a result of reading "Popeye the Sailorman" in which Eugene the Jeep appears as a character, and the fact that the vehicles would go where you could least expect them to go. This name was unanimously accepted and subsequently painted on the vehicles, which have since become familiarly known.

Thus the name jeep was conceived. Many people have since been under the impression that the name came from GP, General Purpose, and have, therefore, pinned the name on any vehicle which operates in that capacity.

The Minneapolis-Moline Company, proud of its vehicle and probably prouder of its widely accepted name, watched with interest the wide misuse of the M-M prime mover's name before deciding to get the whole affair straightened out.

President W. C. MacFarlane, in answer to many queries received by Life magazine, wrote Editor Henry R. Luce, stating: The word "jeep" was first given to an Army tractor by the Minnesota National Guardsmen, you may remember, there was a peculiar "animal?" in the cartoon which was part fowl and part animal . . . knew all the answers and was referred to as a "jeep".

President MacFarlane went on to explain that a number of newspapers and periodicals had used the name—some correctly, others incorrectly. The Army Times in its Sept. 14, 1940, issue, used the name correctly.

According to the Army Times' story of that date it can pull a five-ton 155-mm. howitzer at 42 miles per hour. It can "walk" through a forest of five-inch trees as though they were so many reeds. It can ford a stream over three feet deep.

The "jeep" as the five-ton tractor has been called, can do anything. It was developed especially for military use by a Minneapolis manufacturer. It has been subjected to about every test ingenious Army engineers can think of—and has come through with flying colors.

It climbed six feet up the side of a tree 28 inches in girth before the tree gave way. Then it rode roughshod over a fallen oak. It pulled a truck and gun out of a ditch while the two were hooked together.

The jeep was born about December, 1938, and since then innumerable improvements have been made on the vehicle. Although designed for military operations, it has a brilliant post-war future ahead of it. There are many soldier-farmers in the Army today who really want a jeep and not a peep.

Men, 30, 40, 50!

Want Normal Pep, Vim, Vigor?

Try Ostrex Tonic Tablets. Contains tonics, stimulants, iron, vitamin B₁, calcium, phosphorus; aids to normal pep, vim, vigor, vitality after 30, 40, or 50. Introductory size only 35c. If not delighted with results of first package, make refund low price. At all drug stores. Start taking Ostrex Tablets today.

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slow up plowing this spring

• Rub Absorbine in well as soon as swelling or irritation is noticed. Apply Absorbine each day before and after the horse is worked. Be sure that the collar is not torn or lumpy, as this will continue irritation.

Absorbine speeds the blood flow through the injured parts—helps open up small blood vessels, clogged by collar pressure, thus relieving soreness. Swelling usually goes down within a few hours if Absorbine is applied as soon as injury occurs.

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but is most helpful in checking fresh bog spavin, wind-gall, curb and similar congestive troubles. Helps prevent them from becoming permanent afflictions. \$2.50 at all druggists.

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Of peace,
Of plenty.
They saw a vision
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If none falter

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heart there comes
a challenge;

A challenge
insistent:

To fight

To work

To save

To lend
unstintingly

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bitterness of
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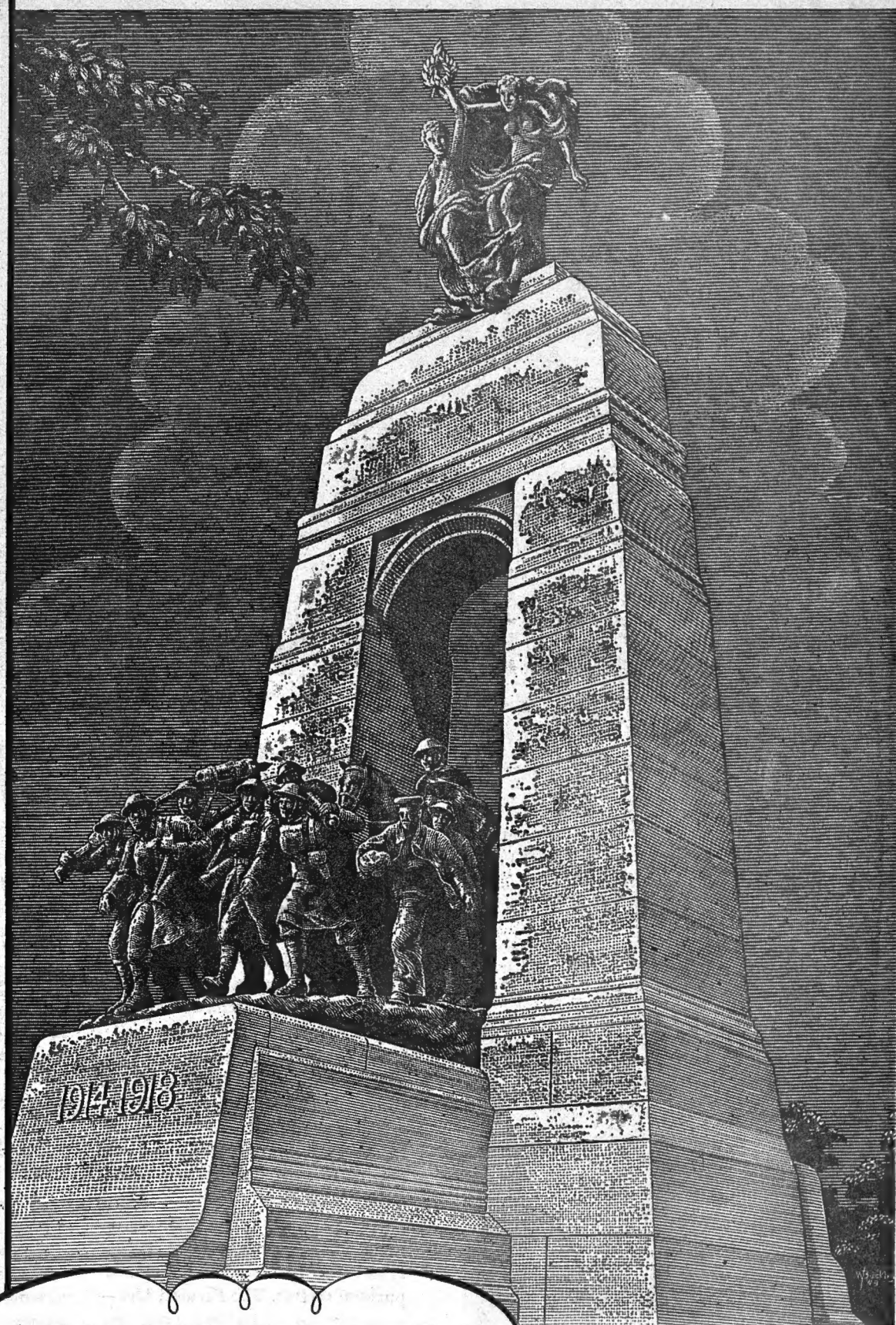
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lust for power

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In Victory

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And the destiny
that is to be.



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He Drives a Weapon

IN THE FIELDS at home, and on foreign battlefields—farmers are driving the machines of war.

Tens of thousands of farm boys are in the Armed Forces. Their weapons are tanks . . . anti-aircraft guns . . . powerful crawler tractors . . . and the great engines in the bombers.

Here at home, in history's greatest battle for FOOD, every farm machine is mobilized. This year every tractor operator drives a weapon in the war for Victory and Freedom—and the greatest of these weapons is FARMALL All-Purpose Power.

Just twenty years ago International Harvester announced the original Farmall—the first true all-purpose tractor. The Farmall idea—a unification of working tools and power—swept the country. For the first time the farmer had power that could do all the work of horses . . . faster, better,

and at lower cost. Today there are horseless farms wherever you go. Today millions of farmers have learned the efficiency, the economy and the ease of farming with the modern FARMALL SYSTEM.

Today the boys in uniform have reason to be glad that an army of Farmalls is waging a war of production on the home front. These most popular of all tractors, and the long line of Farmall machines, are bearing a major part of Agriculture's record burden.

When the young farmers return with their Victory they must take over and carry on. Food must write the Peace and make it last. Harvester and the INTERNATIONAL dealers, and the modern FARMALL SYSTEM, will arm them for the needs of post-war Agriculture.

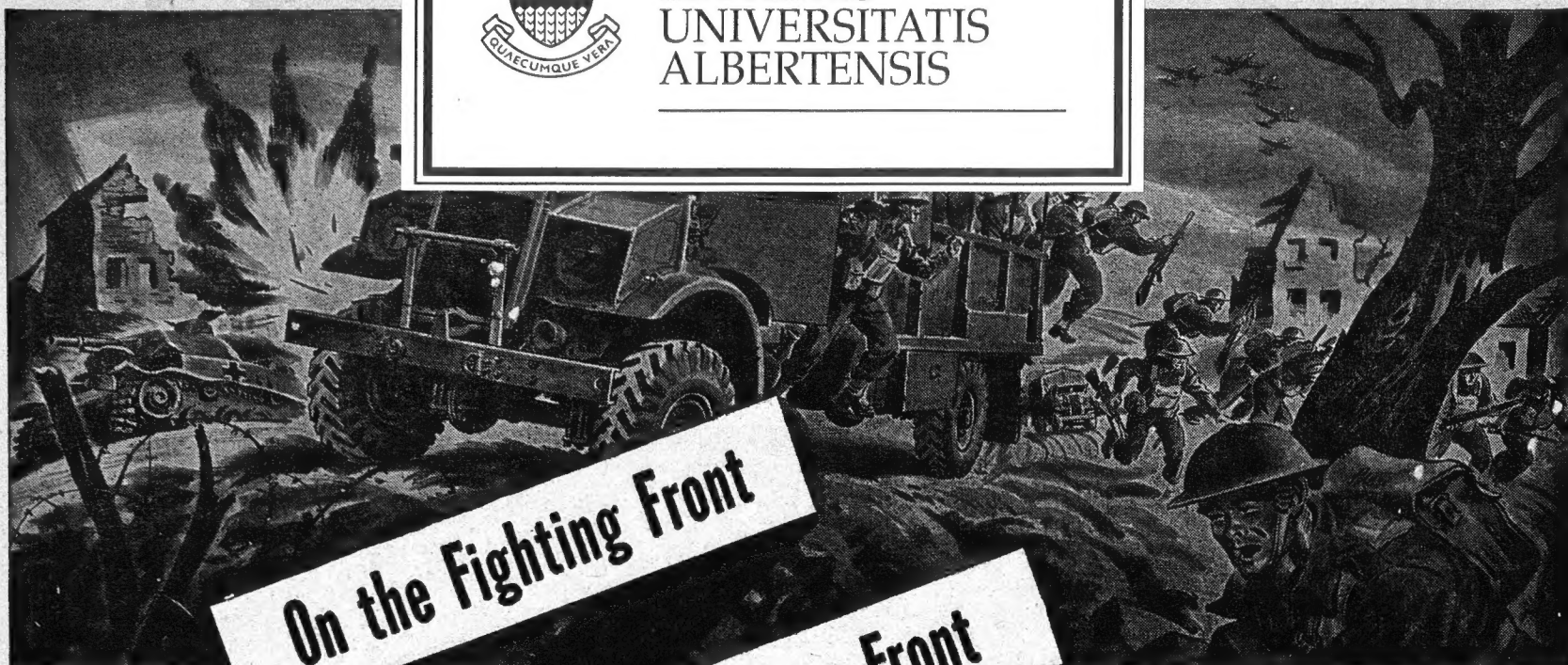
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
of Canada, Ltd.
HAMILTON ONTARIO

... and the FARMALL fights for food!

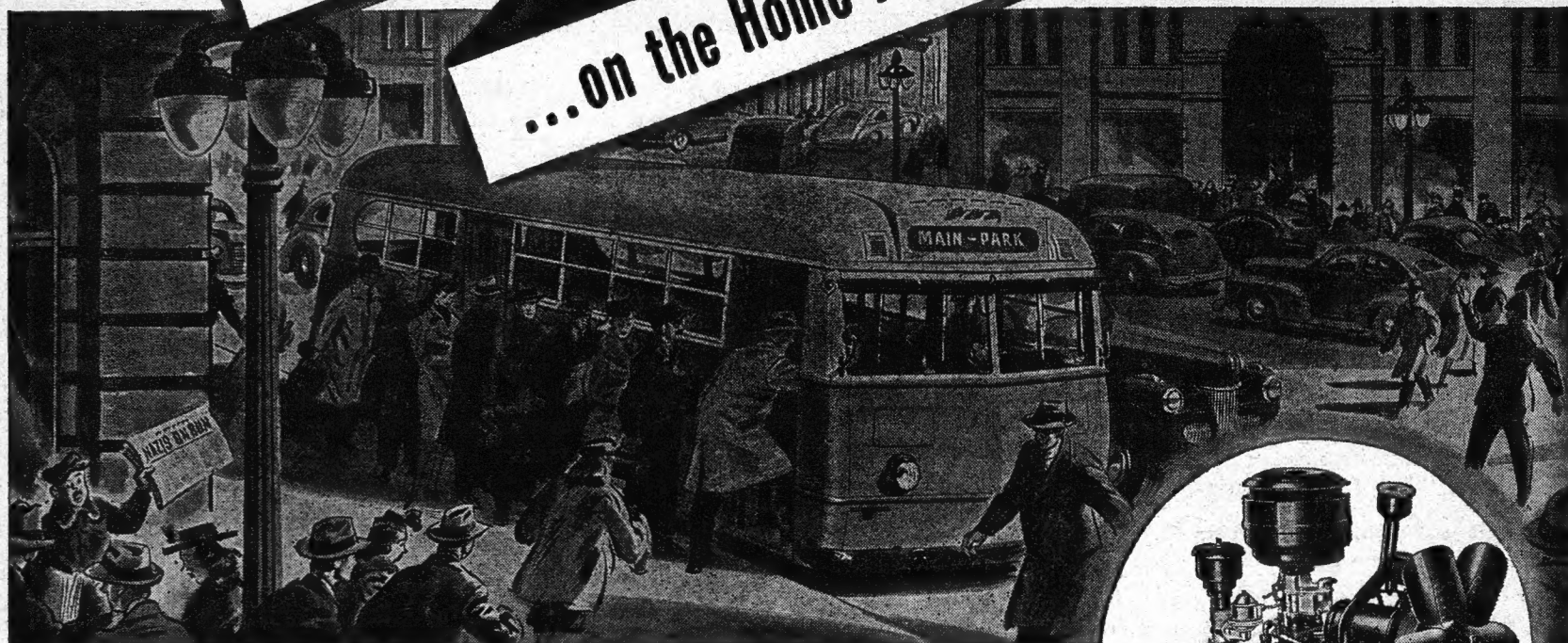
FARMALL'S 20th Anniversary



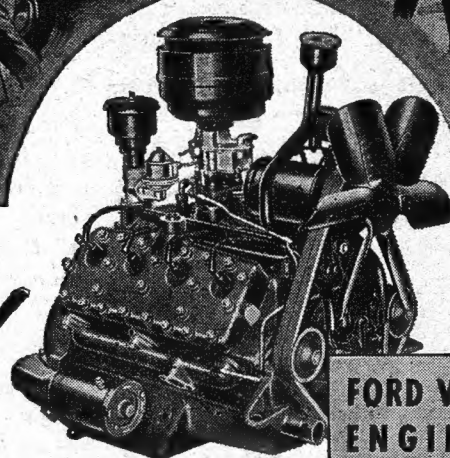
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...on the Home Front



A great engine doing a great job



FORD V-8
ENGINE

AS ALLIED ARMIES push forward their offensives in various parts of the world, Canadian military motor vehicles continue to play an important part in the transport of men and supplies. Along the rim of North Africa they carried a large part of the advancing Eighth Army. Over shell-torn roads and through deep mud, they carried the main weight of the Canadian advance in Italy, and a large proportion of the British Eighth Army as well.

In this gigantic transport undertaking, Ford-built cars, trucks, and universal carriers have borne a substantial share of the load. In Canada

too, Ford buses have played an important part in solving our wartime transportation problem. The power plant which drives these Ford vehicles on the home front and on the fighting front is the Ford V-8 engine.

At home and abroad, the Ford V-8 Engine is famous for its smooth, surging power and rugged reliability. It is a thrifty engine, economical of gas and oil, and it keeps on eating up the miles with the very minimum of care. In war or in peace, it's a great power plant. Certainly it's the engine you'll want in your post-war car.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY



OF CANADA, LIMITED

LARGEST PRODUCERS OF MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE